The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,164—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1901.

P & O

The 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD. Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.I. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	9th Feb.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.I. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langhorne	30th "
M.I. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7536	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	20th "
PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7535	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are dispatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Ballon	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS DE QUSSEM	A. Bilaffor	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feitner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 5-8.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	....	4,235	in Feb., 1901.
MARIA THERESA	T. Rasovich	3,611	in March 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,055	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,186	" 687-0.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,980	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901
" DON. BALDUINO	4,580	C. Canepa	15th Mar. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2855	24th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2811	27th March, 1901. A. Cosenzeri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	28th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single, Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,026-8
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605
3rd "	165	"	"	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,223 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th January, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 26. 4
Do. of 5 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS, CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cut	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculists' prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS as in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 2, Postage 4 Annas.—To be had at this Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMLA JAMS—

GREENGAGE,

STRAWBERRY,

CAPE GOOSEBERRY,

APRICOT,

PEAR,

BLACKBERRY,

ORANGE MARMALADE.

RUPEES TWO PER TIN.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUG MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

MANUFACTURED AND PREPARED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TENDERS CAN BE SUBMITTED TO RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF GOODS IN ANY QUANTITY.

CATALOGUES AND ALL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES, BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

TELEPHONE NO. 42.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF DEVERNEY'S * * * * BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 5	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	254
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5th and THURSDAY, FEB. 7th.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR'S COMEDY OPERA COMPANY.

Kindly Assisted by Lady and Gentleman Amateurs,

WILL PRODUCE THE SPARKLING MUSICAL COMEDY BY IVAN CARYLL, THE GAY PARISIENNE.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE CELEBRATED SERPENTINE DANCE, BY MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, WITH LIMELIGHT EFFECTS.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s (Where seats may be Reserved).

Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Dress Circle ..... " 2
Pit & Gallery ..... " 1 and Ans. 8

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Third Seats.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of ATTENDING the PUBLIC MEETING at the Town Hall on MONDAY, 4th instant, are informed that Carriages should approach the Town Hall by Church Gate Street or by any of the Roads SOUTH of the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. The North side of also the Circle leading to the Circle North of the Town Hall will be blocked and reserved for taking Carriages. Carriages will take up and pass away by the Roads South of the Circle and Church Gate Street.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st February, 1901.

WANTED

FOR the POST of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Akalkot State, a young energetic MEDICAL GRADUATE L. M. & S. Pay Rs. 125, rising to Rs. 150 per mensem, with free quarters. Applications to be sent to the Undersigned before the 1st March, 1901.—

A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Akalkot State.

Sholapur, 31st January, 1901.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250, ACT X OF 1865.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Case No. 1 of 1901.

In the goods of MULLICK DAS RAM, of DERA ISMAIL KHAN.....Deceased.

WHEREAS TILOKCHAND, CHELARAM and HARKISHENLAL, of DERA ISMAIL KHAN, have made an application to this Court, under Section 248 A of the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865, for Probate of the will of MULLICK DAS RAM, deceased, he is granted to themselves as the Executors named in the said will; and whereas the 17th day of February, 1901, has been fixed for hearing the said application, this citation is issued, in terms of Section 250 of the said Act, to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased, to come and see the proceedings in this Court on the date specified above, before the grant of probate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Chief Court of the Punjab this 29th day of January, 1901, at Lahore.

By Order,
A. R. ANDERSON,
Deputy Registrar,
Chief Court, Punjab.

The Seal of the Chief Court Punjab.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with the prompt attention.

HOUSE FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 5 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	226 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	259 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	304 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 10,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½ Per Annum.
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Upcountry Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses taken to Single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 5). Raw Wales Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment, including corn per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches. Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured wherever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 2 per bottle of each. PILES of thirteen days' per manently by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 5. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female complaints and irregularities. Rs. 5. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and full particulars free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Tarachand, Bengal (E.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 5. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

FOR SALE.—Small ENGINEERING BUSINESS, would suit two Parsee Engineers with Small Capital. Apply "X," care of this paper.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phonoix, Music boxes, etc., and keeps in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-4 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-11-5 per case, at Bandora.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shillings, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKRI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensable Book for Travellers—in India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes to India, a Map of India, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp, in bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Tratalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and ready,—Crockery, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER

(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)

BERLIN S.

Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35.

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m

Please ask for Prospects.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE, WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Scars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & Co., LONDON

NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Lumbago, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Headaches, and Nervous DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for Years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by book, absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge to all, MORTON, 20 and 21, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY BY TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood, plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. C. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rose Lane, Mazagon, opposite the Anjeer Bagh, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, one sweet-toned grand square piano by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one lady's swift bicycle, Hink's and Dimmo's table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of F. K. THOMAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mrs. Annie Batty, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at her Mansions, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome Mahogany semi-grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one American church organ in 13 stops, one very handsome large English marble clock (regulator going on year), strikes quarter and half hours, by Pearson; one large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours, by French; one chronometer by Thomas Russell and Son, Liverpool, one large size musical box, two large Hillier's safes on stands with Keys, one large English drawning-room Brussels carpet with border, a hand-some strong English-built Barouche, a pair of handsome 7-st lottage Day wales, set of plated mounted double Harness, a collection of Books and Novels, a collection of choice and rare Plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th February, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piecegoods, and the following:—

1 harmonium with horizontal and vertical reeds, nearly new.
1 ebonised cottage piano.
1 Chubb's ironsafe on stand, 26 by 20 by 20 inches.
1 Miller's fire-resisting safe on stand, 26 by 20 by 20 inches.
Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, bedsteads, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, almirra, hat and bookstands, aviary with birds, etagand lamps, D B fowling piece, etc.

On account of the concerned—

1 No. 1 (new) wrap reel for ascertaining the length of yarns, fitted with polished and lacquered brass arms and wheels, dial and striking apparatus to record 500 yards by John Nesbitt.
1 new No. 2 wrap block for showing the length or counts of yarns, laters, etc., with friction roller made of brass, by John Nesbitt.
1-4 ton hydraulic gauge.

AT 2 P.M.

3 Beeston Globe new bicycles.
1 handsome ribbed dog-cart with lamps, by Stephens, the property of an English gentleman having no further use.
1 light spring cart in good order.
1 second-hand office-safe.
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 Pollan built 4 wheel park phaeton in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 187 BUNDLES DAMAGED STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Jetty shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Braunfels.

187 bundles basic steel sheets damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE LIGHTHOUSE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Narsinjee Valjee, and on account of the mortgagors, Sulemanjee Moolla Abdoolally, Kesabhoy Moolla Abdoolally, and Ismailjee Noorbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th day of June, 1897, the following landed property, viz:—

All those two several pieces of leasehold land, now formed into one, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon situate at Colaba Road leading to the Lighthouse, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45, 45, new Nos. A-15929, B-15929, old Survey Nos. 21, 22, and new Survey Nos. 2-9681 and 3-9681, containing by admeasurement 537 and 300 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 283 A and Ward A No. 2½ and bounded on the east and north by the seashore and on the west and south by the property of Jehangir Kuljee Soonawalla and Manchersjee Framjee Kapadia, and which premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th February, at 3 p.m., about 90 old Law books, belonging to the estate of the late ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th February, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, etc., etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of Railway Plant, Stores, etc., etc., consisting of old cans, casks, scrap, belting, canvas pipes, old files, hoop iron, scrap iron, and steel, leather scrap, old rails, teak timber, old furniture, bolts and nuts, a India-rubber scrap, lamps, gun-metal ingots, broken glass, machinery, duplicate parts, old trolly wheels and axles, nails, rivets, steamers, hand taps, derricks, forges, bellows, sluice valves, stocks, taps and dies, weighing machines, surgical and drawing instruments, cast-iron pipes, winches, double and single purchase windows, teak timber, teak scantlings, iron blocks, and miscellaneous other stores.

Some of the above consist of surplus stores returned from construction of the Tapti-Valley and Ahmedabad-Parantij Railways.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time, all owed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdool Kadur Hossonally Vasi—

AKHV 1030	14-25—12 bales	grey shirtings.
Do.	1-12—12 do	do.
2032	13-25—13 do.	do.
Do.		MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th February, 1901.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 14 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	13 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	20 12 0	35	17 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	23 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE,

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 19 and 11, Old Gaol Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate rates.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL meeting of the members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd January, 1901.

MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM-SPIRITUALISM

I GUARANTEE to CURE CONSUMPTION, Cancer, Plague and all diseases hitherto incurable in a miraculous manner.

Apply by letter to PROFESSOR
F. A. RENAUD,
Poste-restante, Bombay.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1½ per cent. on the paid-up Capital for the year ending 31st December, 1900, will be paid to registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, 4th February, 1901, at the Offices of the Association, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RAPE OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 7th February, 1901, for the SUPPLY of 240 tons of RAPE OIL.

The tender, which must be on Company's form, and for which a charge of 8 annas will be made, should be superscribed "Tender for supply of rape oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Supdt.

Parel Works, 28th January, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR THE RIGHT TO SELL ICE AND ÆRATED WATERS IN MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders in his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire) on the 15th February, 1901, for the CONTRACT TO SELL ICE and ÆRATED WATERS on Mail and Passenger Trains, between Bombay and Raichur, Dhond and Manmar, Bhusawal and Nagpur and between Barsi and Jubbulpore, from the 15th March to 31st October 1901.

Conditions of the contract can be obtained on application to the General Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Fifty Rupees as a guarantee of good faith.

The General Traffic Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Bombay, the 1st February 1901.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CALICUT-AZHIKKAL EXTENSION.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 NOON on MONDAY, 18th February, 1901, for the SUPPLY of TIMBER SLEEPERS, as specified below, to be delivered at Tellicherry:—

50 per cent.	before 31st July, 1901.		
50	do	31st October, 1901.	
Ordinary Sleepers	9' by 9" by 5"		40,000
Teak Sleepers	6' by 12" by 6"		100
Do	12' by 12" by 6"		150
Do	10' by 10" by 5"		150
Do	14' by 12" by 7"		20
Do	10' by 12" by 7"		450

The Ordinary Sleepers (6' by 9" by 5") must be cut from one of the following Timbers:—Irumbogam, Irul, Mesna Perre, Pynkadu, Sal or Jarrah, it being understood that sleepers sawn from other Timbers than specified in the contracts will not be accepted.

Each Sleeper must be straight, sound, and well-seasoned, sawn uniformly square and to exact dimensions throughout its length and free from holes, shakes, cracks, sap and other imperfections.

The Sleepers must be delivered by Contractors at the Company's Depot at Tellicherry, where they will be inspected by an Officer deputed for this purpose.

Sleepers, which are condemned as not complying with the specification, will be stamped as rejected and must be removed from the Depot by the Contractor or at his cost, within 7 days.

The successful Tenderers must within 28 days of receipt of notice that their Tenders are accepted deposit 5 per cent. on the value of their contracts as security and enter into stamped agreements in the Company's form. No tender will be considered which is not accompanied by a certificate accepting these conditions.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders which may be for the whole or any portion of the supply, should be enclosed in sealed covers endorsed "Tenders for Sleepers" and forwarded to the Engineer-in-Chief for Construction, Madras Railway, Royapuram Terminus, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 24th Jan., 1901.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a 40/- trial was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering from a bad leg for years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am now a man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark:—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Chemists and Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

THE markets are closed to-day and we have no special items of information to report. The following intelligence is to hand through Reuter's agency :—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£97 unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 1-4 do.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 do
3 1-2 per cent. Gold Securities .....£93 3-8 plus 1-4
Bar Silver in London.....28 plus 1-16.
Do. in New York .....61 plus 3-8.
Discount Bank of England 5 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. do
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-8 per cent. do
Exchange on London at Paris .....25'16 1-2 plus 1-2
Do at New York .....4'88 unchanged

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet; Manchester was also quiet. Surats quiet. Total Day's Sales amounted to 8,000 bales. Sales of Surats Nil. Sales on Special and for Export 500 bales. Total Day's Imports 13,000 bales, Middling Americans 5 13-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures :—

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sep.
5'21	5'17	5'11	4-57

In New York—

Day's Receipt of Cotton at U S. Ports ..	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	23,000
" to France and Contanent...	28,000
Mid-Uplands	10—2
Future, month of May	9'22
" " of Aug.....	8'35

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers have been permitted to return to India :—Majors Yate, 29th Bombay Infantry, and Swiney, 2nd Bengal Infantry; Captain Allen, 13th Madras Infantry; Lieutenants Churchhill, 19th Bengal Infantry, Guthrie-Smith, 1st Burma Gurgha Rifles, Dunsmore, 28th Bombay Infantry Vander Cacht, Commissariat Department.

The following remain at home on extended leave; —Lieutenant Lyons, 33rd Punjab Infantry, for three months; Lieutenant Carwood, Bombay Sappers, for three months; Lieutenant Bazett, 6th Madras Infantry, for six months.

Captain Donnelly, Quartermaster, 1st Somerset Light Infantry, has applied for permission to retire.

The appointment of a Station Staff Officer for Thabbs during the summer months of each year is sanctioned.

An extension of leave has been applied for by Major C. de C. Hamilton, R. A.

The military authorities have asked the India Office for 20,000 lbs of Maconochies assorted meat rations in 1lb. and 2lbs. tins to be delivered as soon as possible.

Arrangements are being made for an escort of two companies of Native Infantry under a British officer and 10 sowars to accompany Captain Showers, Political Officer, to Mekran.*

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

The Secretary of State for India will be guilty of a grave and lamentable error if he is in dused by the promptings of official pedants to refuse the demand for inquiry into the recent dismissals at Coopers Hill. The Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill is one of the most successful as well as one of the most important educational institutions in the country. It has kept up a high level of excellence in the Public Works Department and the Forests service in India and it has been stated, without contradiction, that any young man who has passed is practically certain of the offer of a good appointment. There is, moreover, no deficiency of students, and the income from fees is said to be amply sufficient to keep up the establishment apart from demands for new buildings and the acquisition of additional land, not in the interest or at the instance of the school scientific staff. The diploma of the College is accepted by the Institution of Civil Engineers in lieu of its own examination for associate membership. What is still more significant, we understand that, during the crisis of the war, while young men were taken from the Universities and other educational institutions for the artillery as well as for the cavalry and the infantry, it was from Coopers Hill alone that the corps of Royal Engineer officers was recruited. The whole establishment, which has been remodelled by the summary dismissal of seven members of the teaching staff, a dismissal which seriously cripples the departments of engineering and chemistry, practically wipes out those of physics and electricity. The discourteous form in which the dismissed professors, lecturers, and demonstrators were informed by the recently-appointed president of the college, Colonel Ottley, R.E.—who, during the greater part of his professional life, has been employed in irrigation work in the Punjab—that they would be required to vacate "their appointments at the end of the next Easter "term" is not less astounding. The whole transaction amply justifies the indignant protest which has been made in our columns by Lord Kelvin and other correspondents who are entitled to speak in the name of science.

The question of the injustice done to individuals by such treatment cannot be separated from that of the interests of scientific education generally as well as of Coopers Hill in particular. There can be no room for doubt on the former point. The members of the teaching staff who have been "required to vacate" their places at three months' notice, leaving the whole question of pension or compensation in the discretion of the India Office, are all of them men of tried ability, some of them of high distinction, who have done their work well, as Lord Kelvin says, during periods of from nine to thirty years. In the consultation of these men by Colonel Ottley or by the Board of Visitors, on whose report the Secretary of State founded his decision with regard to the changes in the course of teaching put forward as the excuse for their dismissal, it is understood in every place of higher education of which we have any knowledge that a professor holds his office practically "during good behaviour" or until his efficiency is impaired by age, ill-health or some other cause. When a change is effected by statute this obligation is habitually recognized by Parliament, even though, in most cases, it is only a moral and not a legal one. There would be serious reason for regret, and something more, if the powers entrusted to one of the great departments of State were to be exercised in a spirit less wisely liberal than that shown in the practice of the Legislature.

There is another ground, however, for supporting the demand for an inquiry which has been put forward by the teachers at Coopers Hill and has been backed by Lord Kelvin. The proposal is that "an independent committee of experts in scientific engineering education and college management may be appointed to inquire into the working of the college," before which the whole of the teaching staff may be allowed to state their experiences. It is really incredible that the education of engineers should be governed by an Engineer officer, without any special qualifications in education or scientific knowledge, and that it should be ruled by him, substantially as an autocrat, without any attempt to consult the teaching staff in educational matters. It is not less strange that the Board of Visitors should have sanctioned radical changes in the course of instruction without asking the advice of any of the staff or even giving them any warning until the moment when the dismissals were announced. The Board consists of nine distinguished gentlemen, not one of whom has ever had any experience in the practical work of education. They have never come in contact with the teaching staff. They cannot, indeed, be said to be a "Board of Visitors," in the proper sense of the word at all, for they only visit the college about once in twelve months, and then only for an hour or two. The object is to be seen that the time which the imperative demands upon us not to fall below the level of other countries in scientific culture or in the practical skill with which it is applied to such work as engineering. It is too late in the day to revert to the conception of science which prevailed among Engineer officers half a century ago and which still seems to linger in dark corners. Pure mathematics and book-work will never give the power of investigating, arraging and maturing facts which is the fruit of a scientific and practical education; but its place beside the theoretical element. An inquiry by a competent and independent tribunal ought to be agreeable to Lord George Hamilton, who would, we take it for granted, be equally reluctant to do injustice to individuals and to damage the working of a valuable institution entrusted to his care.

The Times Jan. 17

AGRICULTURAL assistants to the Directors of Agriculture in Bengal and the Punjab are likely to be appointed before long.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 11-20m., 11-34s. Low water, 5-51m., 5-32s.
First Criminal Sessions, 10a.m.
Public meeting to express regret for the death of the Queen-Empress, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Cyclists Union Ports, Oval.
John Roberts at the Bombay Club.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	13	2	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	15	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada ...	126	8	61
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	14	9	18
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	14	59
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	5	19
G Mahim and Worli	5	6	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	26	4
Total	180	165	272
Same date last year	84	57	337

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	7	15
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	9	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	59	42	84
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	12	8	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	10	17	61
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	3	16
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	32
Total	109	105	283
Total plague deaths to date	82,743	68,342	
Same date last year	75	61	343

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday says :—Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Patuk, B.A., L.C.E., has been appointed Executive Engineer, Thana District, *vice* Mr. G. K. Apte, transferred to Ratnagiri, Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Subnis has been nominated vice-President of the Kalyan Municipality.

For the convenience of the public, the local Municipality intend to remove their Special Plague Hospital from Utalsar,on the Bhiwndi Road,to Gnantsal, near the Thana Railway station.

On account of the insanitary condition of the bungalow (which situate in the heart of the native town) of the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, the Public Works Department have been instructed to construct a new bungalow for the use of Mr. Orrar, District Magistrate, on Thana station.

It is stated that the number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages has increased during the past week in the Thana District.

Naghia and seven other, Agrees of Wassind, who were charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Pesia in Kalyan Taluka in November last, were tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana on Thursday and acquitted.

Five hundred and two males and three females) and twenty-nine deaths (including four from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There were twenty-one cases and ten deaths from plague in the Municipal district of Bandora during the same period. There has been a recrudescence of plague at Kalyan, and about half-a-dozen deaths occur there daily.

THE AFFAIR AT GILDESSA.

ALLUSION has already been made to an incident which took place on the recent journey of Colonel Harrington to Abyssinia. As the matter received much undue notice through some careless comments in the Bibbona paper, giving an altogether wrong impression, it may be of interest to briefly state the facts as they occurred.

On arrival at the outpost town of Gildessa, Colonel Harrington was received with all due honour by the acting Governor and his soldiers. After a guard had dismissed and the travellers had settled down to the routine of camp life, shots were suddenly heard, and excited Somalis gave information that some camel coolies had been dred on and killed. At the same moment everyone was startled by hearing the Esa war cry sounded from a neighbouring hill. It was discovered that two Esa camel drivers being told to stop and pay their tax, ignorant that this would, if necessary, be paid by their employer, ran away. The soldiers at once fired on them hitting three, two of whom were badly wounded. The Esa were never accused of having done anything but running away.

It was announced by the natives that Esa messengers were hurrying off into the jungle to collect the tribes. Mr. Keyser, who had some chiefs near the camp, despatched them with orders to stop and stop the people from coming in. Suddenly there was a sound of shouting followed by rifle fire and bullets fell freely into Colonel Harrington's camp causing many of the party to seek shelter behind substantial trees. The Esa had charged the Abysinnians with their spears. These had rapidly retreated to the Fort and thence fired at their assailants or over their heads. Colonel Harrington, accompanied by Mr. Keyser, went across the river bed towards the combatants to see what could be done, while Major Gwynn took charge of the camp and distribution of arms and ammunition. During the interview in the Fort the Acting Governor asked Colonel Harrington to act as mediator. There is no doubt that the Abysinnians were in a predicament. The Esa were presuaded to wait and see what the Sircar had to say.

Later Colonel Harrington and Mr. Keyser met the assembled tribes and the whole matter was talked out. On the other side of the mediators, at a distance of a hundred yards, the Abysinnian soldiers squatted with their rifles between their knees. Ultimately the elders consented to leave the matter in the hands of Colonel Harrington on his assuring their men that he would get justice. The opposing forces then dispersed, meanwhile Major Gwynn and his staff had devoted themselves to do all in their power for the wounded men, but the case of one was hopeless from the first. This man gave the name of the soldier who had shot him. The two soldiers implicated were sent that night to Harrar. The result of their trial was that they were sentenced to be hung in the presence of Mr. Keyser as he returned through Gildessa. The Acting Governor had been condemned to a long term of imprisonment. Col. Harrington appeared in court in endeavour to have the first sentence altered since the man who had confessed to firing the shot was not the one accused by the wounded Somali. It was ultimately agreed to wait for more evidence, and meanwhile the men remained in prison including the Acting Governor,who was heavily ironed.

On the return of Mr. Keyser to Gildessa he addressed the Esa who had assembled to meet him, telling them of what had been done and instructing them to keep the peace and to do nothing to provoke the Abysinnian authorities. The worst wounded man was dead. The chief elders of the tribe asked that their thanks might be conveyed to the two gentlemen who had been so kind to the injured men.

H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul at Harrar has recently reported that as no further evidence concerning the identity of the man who fired and gave the order to fire being forthcoming, it was ordered by Ras Makonnen that the two prisoners should be publicly flogged in the square at Harrar. This sentence was carried out and with such severity that one of the men was not expected to survive. Blood money, according to custom, will also be paid by the culprits' relatives to those of the deceased man, and compensation to the wounded one.

Though this has been a regretable incident it has nevertheless served to show the friendly attitude of the Abysinnian Government and their ready desire to meet the wishes of H. B. M.'s representative.

It has also not been without effect on the Esa Somalis who learn that when they have matters to the Sircar they can be more satisfactorily arranged than if they undertook the business themselves. "Aden Weekly Gazette."

THE gross earnings of all Indian railways during the current official year up to the 1st January 1901 amount to 23 crores 74 lakhs, which is 74 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The principal contributor to the increase are the East Indian, the Burma, the Bengal-Nagpur, the Indian Midland, the East Coast, the Eastern Bengal, the Hyderabad-Godavery, and the G. I. P. Railways, in the order named. A heavy decrease, on the other hand, is reported by the North-Western Railway, and smaller decreases have occurred on the B. B. and C. I., the Jodhpur-Bikanir, and the Bengal and North-Western Railways.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, Engian'.

VETERINARY BOOK FREE
On every Bottle of Condy's Fluid.
This Book contains instructions by eminent Veterinary Surgeons for the treatment and cure of diseases of Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Dogs, &c.
Condy's Fluid is non-poisonous, and is the safest and best Veterinary Remedy.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Insist on having "CONDY'S FLUID."
Beware of Local Imitations.
The name Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, should be at foot of Label.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 1.

THE officers of the northern division of the Presidency are not having an entirely happy time just now. Their mortality statistics have to be explained, and the explanations tendered have not always satisfied the President of the Commission, if Sir Antony's comments are any guide to his opinions. Yesterday it was Broach and the Panch Mahals. To-day it was Ahmedabad and Kaira. The first witness was Mr. Pratt, I. C. S., the Collector, who gave evidence yesterday, but was re-called this morning to "explain." "Your evidence would be supplemented" said the President, and made more instructive to the Commission, if you would give your general opinion on this question." The examination then proceeded as follows :—

Up to February you had under 10 per cent of your population on relief and you had only 3 per cent. on gratuitous relief. Up to the end of January you had less than 2 per cent. The crop failure in your district was extremely severe. Why was it that further relief was not given ?—Up to that time the impression that I am disposed to form is that, although relief in the Ahmedabad district up to that time was more liberal than in the Panch Mahals district and more liberal than in Kaira, still having regard to the mortality, it does not seem to have been sufficiently liberal. Can you give me any general explanation of that ?—The relief given by works was not availed of by the people on account of their extreme reluctance to leave their homes.

Then the percentage of the population on gratuitous relief was under 2 per cent in January and rose to 3—4 in February. What is your general explanation of that. Do you wish to make any general remark on that ? Why was it that gratuitous relief was restricted so much ?—Gratuitous relief was administered according to the principles laid down in our Code, which restricts it to certain classes.

That does not cover the whole ground, because there where many villages, very nearly half the number, in which no gratuitous relief was administered at all ?—Yes, and I am of opinion that in these villages, generally speaking, there were people at that time not fit recipients for gratuitous relief according to the principles laid down in our Code.

Can you state that as a fact within your personal knowledge; that enquiries were made in all these other villages and no persons were found who would comply with that section ?—I can speak from my knowledge of the Daskroi "Taluka" that that was so, and I think it was the case in others.

Will you say that up to March there were no persons in the villages under these categories of the Code who were not in receipt of gratuitous relief ?—There ought to have been none, and, generally speaking, I think there were none.

Were you sufficiently satisfied with your organization to know that none escaped ?—We had sufficient men to find out all the people that were, there but there were great difficulties in finding them out and the men whom we had to find them out did their work badly. But with the most keen and zealous officer it would be a matter of great difficulty to find out persons suitable for gratuitous relief, because the people would probably not be in the village at the time of the inspection, but wandering in the fields collecting grass or firewood.

Would they not have been found out if you had more largely associated with yourself the respectable inhabitants of the village in making out your lists ?—We tried to do so, but we found they did not take an interest in it and when they did pretend to take an interest they did not do it intelligently.

Were you ever asked to give evidence and to be asked to "explain" was Mr. G. A. Boyts, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, who had charge of three "talugs" of Kaira. He is a young officer who had been in India only three years and his entrance was not marked by strength. There were far too many "I don't know's" and "I do not think so's" in his replies, which up to a certain point may be summarized in these words of the President.

Up to February there was only 2'4 per cent. of the population on works and the percentage of the total of the gratuitously relieved to the population at that time was 7, so that the inference I am disposed, subject to your correction, to draw is that the relief afforded on public works was not such as to prevent the people from falling into a still worse state—was still less was the gratuitous relief afforded calculated for keeping the people from falling into a state of starvation. Do you contest that inference ?—They refused to come on works while they were in good condition, and they gradually fell off.

Was there any impression in your district, that if gratuitous relief was more largely given at that time, it would tend to the demoralisation of the people ?—Yes.

And that was a factor in your policy so far as the extension of gratuitous relief was concerned ?—Yes.

And of course you are also bound by the strict limitations of the Code ?—I don't know how far we were bound.

But up to February did you go on the strict limitations of Code, which limited you to gratuitous relief in particular classes. Article 31 of the Code does not give you very much discretion. What I want to get at is, whether in your opinion the limitations of that article of the Code acted injuriously upon the people and whether, if those limitations had not been present, more relief might have been given with better results ?—If we have extended gratuitous relief to people who refused to come on works, though they were able, very few people would have come on works.

That is your inference. That is the reason why gratuitous relief was not extended to these people, able-bodied people who might get relief by going on works, and that is quite right. In February when the pressure was visibly increasing and fewer people were in need of relief, would it not have been wise then to have brought the works to the people if the people would not go to the works, and have increased the number of public works so as to bring them closer to the people's doors ?

The witness said if he had asked for more works he could have had them, but, as a matter of fact, he never asked for any more.

Did it occur to you, that notwithstanding the growing pressure, the people on the works were an infinitesimally small number ? Did it occur to you that more ought to have come on the works, that the number on the works did not quite agree with the pressure on the district ?—I did not.

Did you take any action upon that ? Did you represent your views on that point ?—Yes, I was asked for reports to find out why there were no more people.

Quite so. What was the result of that representation ?—The result was, put briefly, that a great many of those in the talukas under Mr. Boyts' charge went to other works, to Ahmedabad, to Broach and to Cambay. This witness's charge is interlaced with Cambay and other districts and for many of the people the works at the places named were more than the works of their own talukas. Consequently they went to them.

These people would have come to your works if they had been near, in some, but others had an objection to leave their villages.

There were also a number of people in poor-houses who preferred these places to the works. They appeared to go backwards and forwards to these poor-houses. As soon as they were in sufficiently good health they were sent back to the works, but they came back again.

After each of the other members of the Commission had examined Mr. Boyts, the President, renewed his questioning. This partook rather of the nature of a statement, and I will give it as it was spoken.

In the rains the condition of your talukas was exceedingly bad. It is stated that in Borsad a certain amount of demoralization among the feebler workers existed owing to the lateness of payments.

"The kitchens were beset with claimants for cooked food and numbers and numbers who had not been in receipt of a wage for eight days and were in urgent need of a meal."—I should say that was exaggerated.

Those words are taken from a Government resolution of the 17th August. Whose words are they ?

The Secretary (Mr. H. S. Butler) : It was the Collector's report.

The President proceeded : I gather from the correspondence that from the commencement there was a want of control of public works ; that, in the first place, there was delay in admission to the public works in the early stages, whereby the people ran down. In the next place, when admission to public works was a little more free, very serious difficulties were observed. So early as April the Collector submitted a report in which he states : "Every week showed that where our famine measures have partially failed in this district the reason is the not getting on to the works of those who are in real need of relief," and in illustration he gives the instance of where respectable Mahommedan women were refused admission to the works, because they would not stay on the works at night. Their houses were close by and they wanted to go to them at night. You tell me that this compulsory residence clause was never acted on. I find, as a matter of fact, it was only relaxed in April. It was only relaxed on the report of the Collector, because he found such undesirable instances as that I have mentioned. Am I right in saying that you really did not consider yourself responsible for the public works in your district, that you left the public works largely in the hands of the public works subordinates ?—I was supposed to visit them.

Did you feel yourself responsible for the control and proper administration of the public works in your "talukas" or did you leave them in the hands of public works subordinates with the result that scandals of this kind were allowed to occur ?

And the President said : "Thank you, that will do" without waiting for an answer.

Later in the afternoon the President said : It has been stated to me that Mr. Boyts, Assistant Collector of Kaira, might probably consider the remarks I made had a personal connection with him. Nothing could have been further from my intentions than that such an interpretation should be placed on them. My words had reference to the system under which an officer and his assistants have no complete oversight over all public works. My remarks had no reference to Mr. Boyts at all, he seemed to have done as well as a young officer of three years' service can be expected to do.

The other members of the Commission said "Hear, hear," and I append this statement to the examination which Mr. Boyts underwent.

Next came a talkative gentleman in the person of Khan Bahadur B. E. Modi, District Deputy Collector of Kaira. His elaboration and embroidery of his answers seemed to make his Honour somewhat impatient "Will you look at me Mr. Modi." "Will you answer the question Mr. Modi, and confine yours elf to the answer Mr. Modi," were the pleadings of the President at various intervals."

From his evidence it appeared that when the great Dhakar tank work was opened, the people flocked there to the number of 10,000 because payment was made daily. The President wanted to know whether that did not prove that enough work had not been provided before the Dhakar tank was opened, but the witness could not be got to admit it, although he was prepared to infer that the people kept off the other works because they were dissatisfied with the system.

Upon what system was the tank work managed ? What establishment controlled these 10,000 people ?—There were overseers.

What number ?—I do not remember.

What was the standard of establishment : what number of men controlled 10,000 ?—There was no standard.

Was it all chaos ?—The Engineer in charge made arrangements as the people came on. My impression was there was sufficient establishment.

The President appeared incredulous and then proceeded to examine the witness as to gratuitous relief which was arranged for in only two-thirds of the villages of the district. "The inference is that you were slack," concluded the President.

Mr. Modi demurred ; he said the people could not be dealt with under the Code and yet they would not go on works. They said "Shall the lion eat grass," meaning that they would not work, and they were Daralas, who are the least expert and most indolent class of cultivators.

Mr. Bourdillon asked Mr. Modi, as one who had known Gujaras for thirty years, the reason for the extraordinary collapse of the people, who were among the richest in fadis, and had not known a famine for a hundred years. The witness' replies may be summarised as under ; First the famine was absolutely unprecedented. Next, such a collapse of the people was not expected, and consequently the relief could not keep pace with the distress, because, fearing demoralisation, they proceeded warily with gratuitous relief. The resources of the people came to an end unexpectedly, for though they were well off, they were luxurious and would not stint.

"The explanation", added the President "is very complex ; it is to be found in the character of the people as well as in the measures that were taken."

Mr. Robertson, Executive Engineer of Kaira and the Panch Mahals, gave some clear evidence and threw one or two interesting lights on the difficulties confronting the managers of famine works. He admitted that some swindling of the persons relieved went on, but the principal fraud was against the Government by means of drawing pay for persons whose names were on the rolls, but who were really not on the works. He quite agreed with the words of the Collector of the Panch Mahals who said that the coolies, man, woman and child, were thoroughly lazy and would not do a decent day's work, and he added that people would go and sit on works for a fortnight, and draw the maximum wage for that period (for there is no fining in the first fortnight) without doing a stroke of work. They would then go away and repeat the process on other works or wait for a fortnight and come back to the same works as new comers.

Mr. Henderson, of the Irish Presbyterian Union Mission in Borsa, taluka of Kaira, who has a flock of 3,000 Christians also gave evidence and as one who had heard what the people talk about, said the general impression among the people was one of satisfaction with famine administration.

Some of the most interesting evidence of the day was given by Mr. A. Wood, who was in charge of operations for cattle relief in Thana, and successively Assistant Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals. In Broach they were attacked by cholera and became panic-stricken. Twelve thousand left one particular work, and dropped by the hedges, dead of the disease. Mr. Wood, assisted by the Assistant Engineer, coped with the epidemic on their own work successfully. They at once abolished all compulsory measures, such as compulsory residence and they coaxed the men to come to work as usual letting them live where they liked. After this was done (not before) Mr. Wood rode over to Broach to get the sanction of the Collector.

The President : You had to get sanction in a scare of cholera ?—I had no power under the Famine Code. No one below the Collector has emergent power.

Well, of course, you cannot deal with famine in circumstances like that.

The President asked whether Mr. Wood could not divide the workers into smaller gangs of a thousand or five hundred and march them about to safe places "just like chessmen."

Witness : But they were men sir, and not chessmen.

There were two features of Mr. Wood's evidence which may be called significant in view of the stress that has been laid on mortality and village gratuitous relief—The President called his mortality figures moderate (apart from cholera) and he had no questions to put as to village relief, for as a matter of fact this was established in practically all the villages in Broach.

At the end of his evidence the President did him the compliment of asking him his appreciation of the effects of famine administration in the past and for suggestions for the future. To the facts already brought forth to account for the collapse of the people, he added, that the immediate cause of the collapse was the utter destruction of all credit. The *bunnias* closed credit entirely and the people had no stock. He thought famine relief was overdone inasmuch as they were troubled with people not fit for relief, not at the end of their resources ; and it was underdone as regards the wage scale. This had been reduced and he had seen people picking the gum off trees by the roadside because they could not get more than three pice on the works. His (Mr. Wood's) predecessor had written in one of his reports "we are killing the people" and he himself after seeing the effects of the reduced wage was inclined to think he might have written that himself. He would also desire wider discretion in giving gratuitous relief so as to reach those people who go out getting fodder for cattle. Our present system also did not reach those people who stick at home with a bullock or a milch buffalo. "We do not relieve them."

What does your experience suggest to you ?—I would begin with small works, with payment by results.

Would you have no kitchens for dependents ?—Certainly not.

You would give a higher scale of wage than that prescribed by the Famine Code ?—Yes.

Mr. Wood also said he would largely avail himself of the native village organisation especially in a district where all patels could read, write and figure. He said that the "Thana experiments on the cattle failed and he thought they must fail with cattle so pampered as the Gujarati cattle. He, like his master, was luxurious, and as for the latter, Mr. Wood said that the lowest Bail is more luxurious than the most refined cultivator of the Deccan."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

GROUND-NUTS.

The area sown with ground-nuts in Government villages up to the end of December last is 210,953 acres or 55 and 32 per cent. more than the averages of five and ten years respectively and more than double the area sown in the corresponding period of the previous year. This large increase has occurred almost exclusively in the South Arcot district, where the crop is usually grown on a large scale and is attributed partly to timely and sufficient rainfall and larger area being sown with the 'Mauritius seed' partly to antici pation of larger profits therefrom.

The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good and the outturn is estimated at 88 per cent. of the normal crop.

MADRAS SUGAR CANE.

The area planted with this crop in Government villages up to 31st December last is 55,503 acres, i e, 6,6008 acres more have been brought to account since the issue of the first report in September last. There is an increase of about 5 per cent. over the averages and 2 per cent. over the area planted in the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in marked in the Bellary and South Arcot districts nd, compared awith the averages alone, in Trichinopoly also, and is attributed to early rains and adequate supply in tanks. But for the existence of a pest in the canes in the Godavari delta, the increase would have been greater. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair and the outturn for the whole Presidency is estimated at 82 per cent. of a normal crop.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

Since September last 84,900 acres have been sown with this crop. This makes a total of 584,300 acres in Government villages up to the end of December last. The total area exceeds the averages for five and the years by 15 and 11 per cent. respectively and the area sown in the corresponding period of the previous year by 20 per cent. Except in the Bellary district where there is some deficiency owing to the failure of early rains, the excess is general and is specially noticable in the Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts. Compared with the averages alone the excess is also noticeable in Ganjam, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly while there is a deficiency in Anantapur and Tinnevelly. The increase is generally ascribed to timely rainfall and, in the case of North Arcot, to the cultivation of this crop in wet lands for want of sufficient rains for food-crops. Nowithstanding the increase of cultivation, the yield in the Circars, Southern and West Coast districts is reported to be only half the normal crop and consequently the outturn for the whole Presidency is estimated at 62 per cent. of the normal rate.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DE WET AND THE PEACE AGENTS.

THE BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

(From the mail papers of Jan. 11 to 18.)

SINCE the concerted attack on the five garrisons along the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railway line, there has been further severe fighting in the Southern Transvaal. In each instance the Boers made attacks on British posts, and were repulsed with loss.

Lord Kitchener reports that three agents of the Boer Peace Committee were taken prisoners to De Wet's laager near Lindley. One of them, a British subject, was flogged and then shot, and the two others were flogged by De Wet's orders.

Still there is very little news to record of the Boer columns in Cape Colony. Some of the Cape rebels have returned to the Orange River Colony, however. Meanwhile recruiting is actively proceeding through out the Colony to form corps for its defence. The Capetown city guard already numbers nearly 7,000.

Strong reinforcements of mounted troops are being organised by the War Office, with a view of their being sent to South Africa to strengthen Lord Kitchener's hands. An order has been issued by the War Office authorising the enlistment of 5,000 Imperial Yeomen for service in South Africa. The men will form drafts of the regiments now at the front. Volunteers to strengthen the Volunteer service companies now at the front are also asked for.

Mr. Merriman, one of the three Afrikander Bond delegates, sailed for England by the Tantalon Castle, which left Capetown on Wendesday. Mr. Sauer will sail next week.

SEVERE FIGHTING SOUTH OF PRETORIA.

DESPATCH FROM LORD KITCHENER.

The following despatch from Lord Kitchener was issued from the War Office on Sunday night :—

Pretoria, January 13, 9-25 a.m.—January 12 : About 1,400 Boers crossed the line this morning between Zuurfontein and Kaalfontein, attacking both stations. They were driven off east, and followed up by Knox's Cavalry Brigade from Elandsfontein. Two Boers were killed and left on ground. Several were seen to fall. One field-cornet captured. Our casualties, two men killed, four wounded. Gordon and Plumer were engaged with parties of Boers north of Krugersdorp. Killed two Boers and captured two waggons.

BOTHA CUTS THE RAILWAY LINE.

Pretoria, January 12.—Early this morning Commandant Botha attacked Kaalfontein, south of Pretoria, burned the railway station, and destroyed part of the line. He then attacked our post at Zuurfontein, but was repulsed after heavy fighting.—Central News.

A FINE PIECE OF WORK.

Just before the firing began a patrol of 16 men of the Cheshire Mounted Infantry arrived and joined in the defence. One of the Cheshires performed a brilliant act of daring. Seeing that the wire was cut, while reinforcements were wanted, Private Park volunteered to ride through the Boer lines to the nearest station and telegraph to Pretoria for assistance. This he did through a shower of Mauser bullets, reaching Olifantsfontein Station, from which he telegraphed the news of the attack to headquarters. Meanwhile, the English mail had arrived on the scene. The driver, seeing the attack was about to begin, jumped on the engine, and before the Boers could approach he was steaming full speed back. Several volleys were fired at the train, but no damage was done. This time the Boers shelled the station buildings, two shells passed through the roof, and one exploded in the yard of the building. The stores luckily were untouched. The enemy's shooting was very poor. About nine o'clock the Boers descended the hill, with the object of seizing the station. Our men, however, met them with continuous and deadly rifle fire into the approaching enemy, of whom three were killed and carried off, while three were left behind, one mortally wounded.

THE BOERS RETIRE.

Shelling was then resumed, and was kept up for six hours. Reinforcements were despatched at nine o'clock, and the Boers, learning of their approach, began to retire. As the armoured train drew near the last man was cleared. Notwithstanding the fierce shelling, not one of our men was even injured. The Boers were supposed to have been under Beyers. They had a supply of waggons half a mile in length.

ATTACK ON ZUURFONTEIN.

At Zuurfontein a party of Boers rode up, dressed in khaki, even wearing our bandoliers. The sentry, thinking they were British was taken by surprise, and had to be killed with bayonets. Cossack post was captured, and the Boers got within seven yards of our trenches before their identity was discovered. One of our men, a corporal, was shot through the heart, and two were wounded. The men behaved with the greatest gallantry. The Boer leader rode right up to the British position, and was unhorsed. He crawled backwards several yards, then got upon his feet, only to do again laid low, this time finally. His papers proved him to be a member of the Free State Volkeraad. This attack was also repulsed, although the garrison could only oppose 150 men to 1,000 Boers. The Boers before riding off released their eight prisoners, shaking hands and saying they hoped to meet them after the war. Generals Smith and the Lincolns at the principal post showed splendid courage. Though outnumbered they never once faltered. Lieutenant Atkinson, of the Norfolks and Lieutenant Cordeaux, of the Lincolns were in charge. All praise the heroic Lieutenant Williams-Freeman and his men. Throughout the long and terrible bombardment they acted with the utmost coolness, setting us an example. His captain, owing to illness, left the post on the previous day and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Williams-Freeman. He has an excellent reputation as a soldier and is cool and capable. Trains resumed running next morning as soon as the telegraph was promptly repaired. Kaalfontein is twenty-five miles north of Johannesburg and twenty-one miles south of Pretoria. Zuurfontein lies nineteen miles north of Johannesburg, and a few miles from the dynamite factory.

ZEERUST ATTACK

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay to express their HEART-FELT SORROW at the death of their BELOVED SOVEREIGN HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA and offer their RESPECTFUL ADDRESS of CONDOLENCE to HIS MAJESTY the KING-EMPEROR and the other MEMBERS of the ROYAL FAMILY will be held in the TOWN HALL TO-DAY, at 4-30 P.M.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that POSTAL ARTICLES for the Jubaland Field Force should be ADDRESSED as follows :—

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Jubaland Field Force,
Kismayu,
British East Africa.

2. Until further notice, letters, postcards and packets, both registered and unregistered, as well as parcels and Money Orders may be posted for transmission to the Force ; but no articles for the Force will be accepted for insurance.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
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Calcutta, the 25th January, 1901.

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THE steamer Loch Tay, 2,416 tons, Captain J Stephen, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Rangoon, 19th January, via Cochin and Calicut, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 31st January, with a general cargo, and 9 cabin and 25 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 1,432 tons, Captain A Ahrens, which arrived in harbour on February 1st, from Zanzibar, &c., 15th January, brought a general cargo, 6 cabin and 99 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Caledonia s	Gordon ...	Aden, Jan 28
	Loch Tay s	Stephen ...	Rangoon, Jan 19
	Kola s	Robertson ...	Karachi, Jan 31
3	Rinagoo s	Mangastine...	Hongkong, Jan 14

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Hayrunela s	Dhairichson ...	Calcutta
	Masagon s	Cook	Yokohama
	Arabia s	Parfitt	Aden
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th February.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week :—
No. 1 Company—Sergeant D A Pinder.
No. 2 Company—Sergeant H J Long.

2. Parades for the week are as follows :—

No. 1 Company.

Tuesday, 5th instant—Range Finding Parade at the Arsenal Gate at 6-45 a.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 5-45 p.m.
Friday—Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.
Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort. Parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.

No. 2 Company.

Tuesday and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m.
Friday—Range Finding at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Masagon at 5-45 a.m.
Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort. Parade at Scandal Point at 4-45 p.m. sharp. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual. Dress—Drill order without arms puttees to be worn.

3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., & Byculla 6-12 a.m.
4. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. on Friday next. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.
5. There will be a meeting of the N Co's of No 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters after drill to-morrow (Tuesday.)

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

455-00—K B Mehta—Narayen Madhavjee and another vs Purshotam Vithal—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

Long Causes.

407-00—Wadia and G—Kadarvai Bhuramal vs Jeram Ganeshdas and others—Crawford B and Co
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohosin Khan bin Mirza Guiam H Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee—F and D and M H K
796-00—Maganlal and J—Ramjee Sowjee vs Jamnadas Lakhobhoy and others—Edgelow G and W.
323-98—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lullobhoy vs Ramjee Sowjee and others—M and J
502-00—In person—Pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs Hajee Jacob Esmail and another—Crawford B and C
709-98—Payne G S and M—Bai Kanbai vs Purshotum Jeram and others—M and J and Postonjee R and K
699-00—Shastri and B—Guiny Hajee Osman vs Becherdas Mooriddhur—Unwalia and P.
700-99—M H Khan—Ambrodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Khatib vs Abdool Rehman bin Goolam Mohideen Shaik Bheeam and others—Captain and V.
176-00—Bhalchandra and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs. Hurrivalabdas Isurridas—Little and Co.
377-97—Wadia and G—Hughumai Budhsing vs Juggonath Bhawanidial and another—Hiralal M and M and W and G.
615-99—K B Mehta—Domingo J T S de Souza vs Maria Francis—Dhabhary and F.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

645-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers

15-01—Smetham B and N—William Watson and Co vs J D Moffat and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

477-00—Smetham B and N—Dadabhai Cooverjee Asavad Mr Sorabjee Merwanjee Jundel—Wadia and G.—To speak to the minutes of order.
757-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damodardas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.—Part heard.
481-93—Bhaishankar and K—The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General vs Gordandas Purmanand and others—Little and Co.—Part heard.
376-99—Hiralal M and M—Baijnath Gowaldas and others vs Lachman Jairam and others—Bhashankar and K.
475-00—Mulla and M—Aishabai vs Ebrahim Hajee Amir Mistri and another—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

36-99—Payne G S and M—Amtha Tribhowan Jugjiwan and another vs Bai Kasi—Madhavjee and V.

Long Causes.

527-00—Craicie L and O—Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Damodher Jetha and another—Muljee and R.
433-00—Crawford B and Co—Longman's Green and Co vs Kashinath Sevakram Davo—Bicknell M and M.
485-99—Nana and H—The Star of India Mills Ld vs Ramdin Kaluram and another—Framjee and D.
283-99—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Doming de Souza and others—Tranjee D and Co.
291-99—Little and Co—Doongersey Purshotam vs Premcore and others—Payne G S and M and B and K.
151-00—Captain and V—Purbut Survam and others vs Nagoy Koorpat—Matubhoy J and M.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Jan. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major L E Elott B	Mr H Sharp B
Capt F E Younghusband B	Mr R D Hare B
Mr F L J Williamson B Cov	Mr J Sladen Bo Cov

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major L E Elott B priv leave combined to forty-six M C for 8 mo subject to confirmation	Mr J B Wingate B Cov furl for a fortight
	Mr A Monro B furl to April 6
Lieut D D Fitzpatrick B 4 mo M C	Mr T Baker B 3 mo M C
	Mr E Greenwood Bo 3 mo M C
Assist-Surg A Williams B 6 mo M C subject to confirmation	Mr A Thomas Bo 3 mo M C

NOTE—The one month's leave on M C granted to Mr H H Fox is advised in the last list, is extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J Doss B Cov	Mr L Trimainger B
Mr H Gonsalo B Cov	Mr J M Simpson M
Mr J B Wingate B Cov	Mr J C Gloster Bo Cov
Mr F C Annesley B	Mr A L de Myan Bo
Mr A Monro B	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st February, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·839
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	63·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·645
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 1 16) ...	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·4
General Directions of wind*	N, NNE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 235

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—February 2,

10 p.m.	78·1

SUNDAY—February 3.

1 a.m.	75·5
10 a.m.	80·4
3 p.m.	82·3
4 a.m.	82·5

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Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
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Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
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Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Bicchemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

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SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 18TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, with the English mails of the 18th January arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock on Satusday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Benton Mrs	Lumsden Mr and Mrs
Brown Mrs R	Lumsden Mr, jar
Dandas Mr	Pearse Mr W S
Gaithwaite Miss	Richards Mr
Langley Mr A	

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI—Ward Miss.

FROM MARSEILLES

Brunton Mrs	Nicoll Mr W J
Boardman Mr and Mrs	Ogston Mr W H
Coleman Miss	Padell Col and Mrs H T
Coleman Miss E	Plowden Mr
Dale Mr and Mrs	Plowden Mr
Francis Sister Mary	Plowden Miss
Foster Mr and Mrs	Read Mr W H
Grey Mr T P	Rice Lt and Mrs H A H and infnt
Cave Mr H H	Reid Mr J
Hill Lt-Col C G	Sykes Miss H M
King Mr W C	Tyrell Capt
Longden Capt A B	Taylor Mr J
Leslie Mr W	Vernon Mr A V
Moulson Rev J	Warden Mr
Maharaja of Cooch Behar	Worthington Dr
Macrae Mr and Mrs W H	

FROM BRINDISI.—Durch Mr W H

ISMAILIA.

Hajee Md Gawad	Scott Mr
Hann Dr	

FROM ADEN.

Baynes Capt C E	Lloyd Col R O R E
Barlow Brig-Genl	Springborn Mr F
Low Lt-Genl Sir R C	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, MAIL JAN. 1

An Explosion occurred on the 15th in a hat factory near Manchester. Thirteen persons were killed.

Bear Poisoning.—A Royal Commission has been appointed to make investigations respecting the bear-poisoning epidemic.

Court.—The Queen has expressed her distress on hearing of the sad accident to the Shetland fishing fleet, and has sent £20 towards the fund being raised on behalf of the sufferers.—A statute of the Queen, presented to Birmingham by Mr. W. H. Barcer as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee, was unveiled on the 10th.—The Prince of Wales on the 16th attended the wedding of Mr. J. B. Leigh and Miss Blanche Forbes.

Ecclesiastical.—Mr. Balfour spoke on the 15th at a meeting at Haddington in connexion with the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, and supported a resolution in favour of further union among the churches in Scotland. He pleaded that Christian men should understand that they might differ without carrying their differences into ecclesiastical politics or private life.—The Islington Clerical Meeting was held on the 15th at Mildmay-hall.

Education.—A Conference of Science Teachers was held last week in Chelsea.—The annual meeting of the Association of Directors and Secretaries for Technical and Secondary Education was held on the 11th at Westminster.—The Private Schools' Association held its annual meeting on the 12th at the College of Preceptors.—The Bishop of Hereford presided on the 16th at a meeting at which a General Education Council was formed.

Ireland.—The result of the Dublin municipal elections was a defeat of the candidates put forward by the National League to oppose the Lord Mayor and other councillors who voted for the address to the Queen last year.—Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., speaking on Jan. 11th at a meeting of farmers at Ballycarry, said that he had been offered £1,000 bribes. He thought that Mr. Rentoul had committed a grave indiscretion by compelling him to ask, and practically forcing the Prime Minister to publish a private letter to him.

Law and Police.—The Courts re-opened on the 11th after the Christmas vacation.—The Chancery Division had before it on the 16th the affairs of the Cheque Bank (Limited) and the London and Globe Finance Corporation (Limited).—Guy F. Jeune has awarded £7,500 to the the steamship Cluden for salvage services rendered to the Friesland in the North Atlantic. Mr. John Cocks, R.N., has obtained a decree nisi for divorce, The co-respondent was W. Wilcox, professionally known as "Will Clare."—The Election Petition Court is trying the petition brought by the unsuccessful Unionist candidate against the return of Mr. T. Lough for West Islington.—The discharge of B. L. Rotenhan, financial agent, has been refused.—In the Central Criminal Court Benjamin Greene Lake, 62, solicitor, is being tried for fraudulently converting to his own use money belonging to others.

Licensing Laws.—Mr. Ritchie, Home Secretary, on the 15th, received a deputation who urged the need of a reform in the licensing laws. In reply, he pointed out the great divergence of view and aim among temperance reformers on the subject of compensation, and expressed a doubt whether a reduction of publichouses would produce the results anticipated.

Lord Brassey presided on the 10th over a dinner of the City Liberal Club to celebrate the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth.

Lord Roberts was entertained on the 10th at a banquet by the officers of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and visited the Queen at Osborne on the 15th. Lord Roberts says he prefers not to take part in any public function until the war has been satisfactorily ended.

Military.—The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Captain C. J. Melliss, I.S.C., and Sergeant J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, for acts of bravery in Ashanti ; and to Major E. D. Brown, 14th Hussars, Lieutenant Inkson, R. A. M. C., Lieutenant A. C. Doxat, Imperial Yeomanry, Sergeant T. Lawrence, 17th Lancers, and Private (now Corporal) A. E. Curtis, East Surrey, for bravery in South Africa. A list of other honours in connexion with Ashanti is also published.

Lord Rosbery was the principal guest of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce on the 6th, and spoke of the great commercial warfare now being waged against this country by foreign States, especially the Americans and the Germans. We had in our people the best raw material in the world ; but our commercial men required educating and training scientifically. The Chambers of Commerce might establish trade scholarships, and send abroad batches of young men to learn all that was to be learnt in large foreign manufacturing enterprises. He believed that any money expended in that way would bring back fruit a hundred-fold.

The London and Globe Finance Corporation.—The adjourned meeting of this company on the 14th passed a resolution that the company be voluntarily wound up.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—Lord Kitchener reports that on the night of the 7th inst. the Boers attacked all our posts at Belfast and Vandenfontein, Nooitgedacht, Wildfontein, and Pan. A dense fog enabled them to creep up close to our positions, but they were driven off after heavy fighting. A convoy was attacked north of Krugersdorp on the 29th by Boers, who were repulsed after 11 of them had been killed. Machadodorp was attacked on the night of the 9th, but the Boers were driven off before dawn. Lord Kitchener telegraphs that three agents of the Peace Commission were taken as prisoners to De Wet's laager near Lindley on the 10th inst. One British subject was flogged and then shot and two burghers were flogged by De Wet's orders. About 1,400 Boers crossed the line on the 13th between Zeurfontein and Kaalfontein and attacked both stations, but were driven off. Zeerust was attacked on the 7th inst. Fighting has also taken place north of Krugersdorp and near Senekal.

A Reuter despatch gives some interesting details of the fight near Lindley on January 3. A Laffan telegram from Cape Town says that Lord Kitchener has decided to evacuate all town which lie outside the lines of communication. There will thus be no convoys for the Boers to loot.—

In Cape Colony the Boers still succeed in evading an engagement. Herzog's commando is near Sutherland, Cape Colony. On the Midlands line the enemy appear to have broken up into small bodies, some of which are returning north. To the east the Boers have been split into two bodies, half going north and the other half hiding in the mountainous country north-west of Jamestown. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange River Colony. A body of 500 Boers is reported to have attempted to cut the water mains at Touws River, on which the railway is dependent.—Both in New South Wales and in Victoria great enthusiasm is being shown in response to the call for volunteers for the new contingents for South Africa.

FOREIGN.

China.—The protocol embodying the terms of the collective Note was signed by the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 14th. A telegram received in New York says that a hitch has arisen regarding the transfer of the Shan-hai-kwan railway by the Russians to the Germans.

France.—A debate took place on the 14th on a Socialist's inquiry what steps the Government were taking to resent the intervention in French affairs attempted in the Pope's recent letter.

Germany.—We published an account of the new Prussian canal schemes.

Italy.—At the Duke of Norfolk's reception, when the toast of the King was said to have been omitted, we are informed that no healths were drunk and no speeches made.

Obituary.—The Bishop of London ; the Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria ; Mr. R. C. Christie, bibliophil ; Lord Lionel Cecil ; Sir E. S. Symes ; Major-General H. G. Mayfield ; Mr. H. W. Chisholm, "Warden of the Standards."

The Liner Russia.—All those on board the stranded liner Russia were saved on the 11th.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

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SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1901.

SATURDAY'S CEREMONIES.

THE unaffected grief and lamentation among all races and creeds of which the Viceroy wired Home last week found unmistakable expression throughout India on Saturday. Business was entirely suspended, and although in every place of worship in Bombay solemn services were held, still thousands of persons were disappointed in their desire to attend. But not exclusively among those who were present at these solemn gatherings did sorrow reign. More touching scenes were to be witnessed out of doors, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Queen's statue. From an early hour the gates of the enclosure were opened and a native military guard was posted there. On each side of the statue a sepoy of the 2nd Grenadiers, stood resting on his arms reversed, and carriage after carriage drove up, its occupant bearing a floral wreath or cross to be deposited at the feet of the statue. Poor natives stood, lining the circle where the roads meet, waiting for a moment with reverently clasped hands, then making a puja as they passed on to give room to others. Crowds loitered in the neighbourhood of each of the churches where the services were being conducted, joining their prayers with those of the worshippers within, and near the saluting battery, salaaming the setting sun as the "Last Post" was sounded by the buglers. The profound impression created by Saturday's celebrations will live long in the memory of those who witnessed them, whether among that section of the community which worshipped in the churches, or those who were merely able to gaze upon the outward and visible signs of woe among the poorer people in the thoroughfares, looking with wondering eyes on the sombrely draped buildings and the long lines of uniformed officers of her late Majesty's services driving to the Cathedral. Our columns are filled this morning with reports which continue to reach us from distant parts of the Presidency as well as those of mourning in the City, all testifying to the absolute accuracy of the message telegraphed to the King :—"The Government, the Princes, and the people are one in mourning the death of a Sovereign who was revered here as no previous monarch has been and to whom loyalty had merged in love. The feeling is that India has lost not merely a Queen, but a mother." Elsewhere we notice that a requisition is being circulated with a view to calling a town's meeting in Calcutta for the purpose of considering proposals to perpetuate the memory of Her Majesty. Similar proposals will shortly be discussed in Bombay. Although we have advocated a certain scheme which, we have reason to believe, would find favour in many quarters, we must make it plain to our readers that it is for the public to decide, and we would not have them misled by any statement we have made regarding Lady Northcote's appeal for subscriptions in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund. That appeal emanated from Her Excellency so long ago as October last, and must be considered as quite apart from any new scheme of establishing a suitable and worthy memorial to her late Majesty. Bombay will not be behind Calcutta, or any other city in the Empire, in giving tangible expression to its sense of the irreparable loss which has befallen us. As we have intimated, all proposals put forward will have the fullest consideration, and we shall be glad to furnish the public an opportunity and space for the preliminary discussion of the subject. It is not one to be decided in a hurry, for a memorial of the late Queen-Empress is a very different matter from that to a governor, or a prominent citizen. Bombay will be asked to erect or establish a worthy and fitting memorial to the greatest and best beloved Sovereign this or any other country has ever known.

COLONEL WILKES AND NAPOLEON.

THOUGH it is now just eighty years since Napoleon died in St. Helena, interest in that great individuality has not ceased. Lord Rosebery's book has more or less met the popular desire to know some of the real thoughts and doings of the baffled conqueror during the years he spent in exile. A paper in "The Monthly Review" by Julian S. Corbett, introduces us to an interesting but almost forgotten personage who was Governor of St. Helena in the early months of Napoleon's detention there, Colonel Mark Wilks, and gives the heads of two conversations which he held with Bonaparte and which see the light now for the first time. Colonel Wilks is barely mentioned in Lord Rosebery's book, perhaps because of the short time he governed the island where the august prisoner was eating his heart out. But he was a man remarkable enough in his way. He was a servant of the East India Company, was Military Secretary to two Indian Governors, and one Commander-in-Chief, was in the operations against Tippoo in 1790-92, and was Resident at Mysore from 1802 to 1808. When invalided home, he wrote a book on Southern India, much praised by competent judges, and for the compiling of which he had the advantage of access to the native archives of Mysore, besides having lived through much of the history he recorded. He was two years Governor of St. Helena when Napoleon landed there, and had worked hard among the islanders to improve their agricultural position, a labour which we are told was appreciated by them. His varied gifts interested the Emperor, who enjoyed conversing with him, though the interviews required an interpreter. It was, however, considered wise by those in power that he should not have the custody of Napoleon, why, it is difficult now to define, except that military discipline of the sterner sort was then supposed to be the best "chevaux de frise" to place between Bonaparte and the world he had in great part conquered. The Duke of Wellington thought that "there would have been a different story to tell" had Wilks been in charge of the illustrious prisoner. Sir Hudson Lowe was chosen, a soldier of the olden type, a stern disciplinarian, accustomed to deal with foreigners and auxiliary mercenary troops. He had served under Blucher, and was the man who rode across Europe, attended by a Cossack, to bring to London the news of the fall of Paris in 1814. He was knighted for this, and then went off again to serve in Holland and later to Marseilles, where his force of character delighted the citizens, for they considered that he saved their city from a sack. At St. Helena he succeeded in abolishing slavery. His humanity was thus undoubtedly displayed, though it could not be said to characterise his treatment of Napoleon.

Mr. Corbett with the faculty for "detachment" which should distinguish the historian, says that to realise why Sir Hudson Lowe was placed in charge of Bonaparte we must be able to put ourselves not alone in Lord Bathurst's place, but back in spirit to the time, the unrest of which was largely the outcome of the fear that Napoleon had inspired by his phenomenal success in leading his soldiers to victory. His personality was still a force, and though we have outgrown the enthusiasm or the terror that his name evoked, Lord Bathurst found himself confronted with the problem, "How was he to bind the whirlwind? Every one knew the prisoner's capacity for subtle political influence and the tiger-like fascination of his gentler moods." Therefore it would have risked too much to leave the "courtly scholar Wilks at the point of danger," and Lowe, fresh from controlling the Marseillais, must be the safest custodian for the dangerous exile. Lowe's "blind, unreasoning obedience seemed the only sure defence." It is instructive to read how Napoleon tried to get the gentler Wilks to convey a letter from him home, without letting Lowe see it. Wilks was not likely to do this, and not alone refused but informed Lowe of the incident. In an interview at Longwood with Napoleon, here given at length from notes taken at the time by his daughter and another lady who were present, the prisoner told Wilks that he saw none of that bold independence of character and which has been ascribed to the English. "There is no man in France" said his Majesty "who, in charge of a prison, or a depot, would refuse to transmit a sealed letter from a prisoner to his Sovereign . . . In France, men are actuated by their feelings." Wilks answered appropriately. In this conversation Napoleon touched upon many things. It was his object, he declared, to substitute among his soldiers, the point of honor for the terror of punishment, and he objected to the British system of flogging then in vogue. He spoke of his history, which he was then writing, and which he said would have to be a posthumous work, as "it will contain too many truths for the present time : one cannot always speak plain matter-of-fact to men's faces. I have seen men in their real and their assumed characters, and shall develop both—what they affect to be, and what they are when they think themselves unobserved." He boasted of having made the impracticable Italians the very best soldiers in Europe, and the Germans, who were supposed to need the cane badly, he trained without it, to beat Germans who had been governed by dint of flogging.

In another conversation Bonaparte talked much of India, seeking information from Colonel Wilks on its Government, about the sepoy troops, why we did not colonise India, and other matters. Talking of how young countries outgrew the mother country, he observed : "How does it happen that the Indians are so lache as to allow you to remain ; are they in intellect and physical powers no better than Africans?" "Colonel Wilks assured him, "I know the intellect of the Hindus to be equal to our own, their physical powers are certainly inferior to those of Europeans ; but the courage of the military classes is of a high order." It was very difficult to convey to Napoleon why the lower classes in India could not make as good soldiers as the higher. The Brahmin influence was another stumbling block to the great man, and the various castes and the religious dogmas of the Indian people interested him strangely. Indigo dyeing, sugar manufacture, chemistry, the manual skill and dexterity, but the "profound ignorance of chemical principles" displayed in the manufacturing world of England, light, electricity, animal magnetism and a host of other things were subjects on which he expanded. He inquired after the health of his visitor, and observed, "You have faith in medical chemistry. I have always maintained that the application of chemistry to the living subject was altogether visionary ; medicine is not entitled to be classed as a science. It is a mere Babel, full of unintelligible confusion and incessant change : there are no principles : we see effects, but are ignorant of causes and their modes of operation." Truly, there was no uncertain sound in his opinions, right or wrong, he had the courage of them. There was at least one other interview which lasted two hours, of which notes were taken independently by two witnesses, but Colonel Wilks does not not seem to have left any record of this conversation. It was one of the last that he had with Napoleon. When he left St. Helena the exile was treated with a degree of suspicion and harshness which many of Lord Rosebery's pages courageously condemn. It is easy now to see the errors that were committed, though it was not quite so easy to candidly admit them. It was not altogether a simple thing to govern and guard a man who once had Europe at his feet, and who sought every day for an opportunity to break his shackles and spread his eagle wings again in a bold flight. At the very outset Napoleon had by his overtures to Wilks excited Sir Hudson Lowe's suspicions, and the responsibility of keeping and guarding a prisoner whose restless and resourceful mind was ever busy with plans of escape and a return to the intoxications of the power he had long enjoyed, as in those days sufficient reason for the exercise of harshness and severity by such a disciplinarian as Sir Hudson Lowe. Bonaparte in speaking of Wilks said bitterly of his leaving St. Helena with regret. "You would be a bad channel for conveying my sentiments regarding the island. You would describe it as a Paradise—I as a Hell," and that it was to Bonaparte.

SOUTHERN MAHARATA RAILWAY.

THE history of the Southern Maharatta Railway during the past few years has been very chequered, its business having been considerably hampered by plague and famine. The rules consequent on the outbreak of the pestilence have restricted passenger traffic, but although famine created a stoppage in the transit of general merchandise, the increase in grain traffic more than counterbalanced the falling off in this respect. However now that plague is not so virulent and the restrictions have been relaxed, passenger traffic is recovering and will increase beyond all previous records. At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders Col. J. G. Lindsay, the chairman, expressed doubt that side by side with the passenger returns the goods traffic would improve, yet, nevertheless with favourable seasons, increase of trade, and a wise extension of branch railways and feeder roads Colonel Lindsay looks for gradual progress in goods traffic. This view, however, does not comfort all the shareholders, as says Mr. Martin Wood, these improvements will be in the same kind of country, where there is the same climate and the same class of productions to deal with. The expenses have slightly advanced, and it was stated that the Company intended to use more wood as this substance is cheaper than coal, the price of which has advanced. After payment of expenses and receipt of one quarter of the surplus profits, the amount realised is not sufficient to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., and it was agreed to take sufficient money from the Reserve Fund to make up this dividend. In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that if this practice of withdrawing money from the Reserve Fund, which has been in vogue for several years, is not stopped, the reserve would become exhausted. It was stated that the creation of the Reserve Fund was solely for making up any deficiency in the 5 per cent. dividend, and as the contract expired in 1907, there was no fear about the depletion of reserve moneys. There was, however, a greater fear that if at the expiration of the present contract, there was a large reserve fund, this sum might fall into the hands of Government instead of being distributed among the shareholders.

THE P. and O.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE REMOVAL OF THE QUEEN'S REMAINS FROM OSBORNE.

DEEPLY IMPRESSIVE.

LONDON, FEB. 1, 10-55 P.M.

The Queen's coffin, covered with the Coronation robes, surmounted by the Crown, Orb and Sceptre the gems of which glittered in the brilliant sunshine, left Osborne at 1-45 p.m., on a khaki-coloured gun carriage, drawn by eight horses and driven by Artillerymen.

Immediately behind the gun carriage, walked His Majesty the King and the German Emperor both in the uniform of Admirals and the Duke of Connaught in a General's uniform.

Then, six other Princes and after them came nine Royal ladies, headed by the Queen in deep black, thickly veiled, walking in threes.

The coffin was carried on board the Alberta by sailors, and laid in the catafalque under a ruby velvet pavilion which was open at the sides so as to be visible from afar.

Eight torpedo destroyers piloted the Royal Yacht across between lines of stately war vessels, seven of which were Foreign, to Gosport.

As the Alberta approached, each crew manned ship and the band played the Funeral March and minute guns were fired, so that throughout the passage the solemn thunder of cannon or the plaintive strains of music were unceasing.

Gosport was reached at five o'clock.

The remains during the night will be guarded by men of war boats.

The *cortege* from Osborne was intensely impressive by its simplicity.

The Queen's pipers played weird laments for the first half a mile, then massed bands played Beethoven's Funeral March to the quay.

LONDON, FEB. 2, 9-30 A.M.

The morning has dopened dry but threatening rain and snow.

A force of constabulary assembled last mid-night to control the crowds already gathering.

The morning trains are crammed and all are making for Hyde Park.

Troops have been arriving all night.

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The pageant in London was the most solemn and most superb imaginable.

Firstly there was an immense array of troops of all arms, in which Earl Roberts, carrying his Marshal's baton, with the whole of the staff were conspicuous, then came the funeral *cortege* proper. The coffin, with a white silk pall and the Regalia on top, rested on a gun carriage drawn by the eight famous cream colored steeds with postillions, and was followed by a brilliant cavalcade of British and foreign Princes, headed by the King and the Emperor William both in the uniform of British Field Marshals, the latter on a white charger.

The Kings of Portugal and Greece rode together with the Crown Prince of Siam, all in the most resplendent uniforms and orders.

The King of the Belgians drove with the Queen and daughters at the head of a long train of Royal carriages. Detachments of Colonials, Indian troops and Life Guards closed the procession.

Sir Cecil Clements Smith represented Ceylon, the Straits, Malay States, Hongkong and Labuan.

After the funeral procession in London, where millions of absolutely orderly people were gathered in the streets, and the impressive service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the coffin was conveyed to the Albert Memorial Chapel, where it will rest until Monday.

HONOURS FOR THE DUKE OF YORK.

The Emperor William has appointed the Duke of York *a la suite* in the German Navy.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, 3 FEB.

Latest official bulletin states that the Duke of York is progressing satisfactorily.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET'S ADVANCE.

De Wet has passed Thabanchu and is moving southward with 3,000 men and many Cape carts.

Troops have been sent to intercept him.

BOERS IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

Two thousand Boers, under the Irish leader Blake, have entered Portuguese territory; it is supposed for the purpose of releasing the Boer prisoners there.

COMBINED MOVEMENT TO CLEAR THE COUNTRY.

A great combined movement has started to clear the country between the Pretoria line and Natal of Boers and supplies.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3,

The *Englishman* states that Wellington is probably the only suitable spot for Boer prisoners in India.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

QUEEN'S MEMORIAL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

A conference was held last Friday, between the Viceroy and a number of representative men in Calcutta, on the subject of the erection of a national memorial to the late Queen-Empress. As a result proposals have been drawn up which will be submitted to a public meeting in the Town Hall here next Wednesday. These proposals include the erection by public subscription on Calcutta maidan of a memorial building to be called "Victoria Hall," which shall constitute a national gallery for all India for handing down to future generations records, trophies, and mementoes of whatever has been great or remarkable in the past; also the completion of the statue of the Queen-Empress which has already been subscribed for here in 1897, and the setting of it up at the entrance of the hall, the ground around being converted into a garden. The balance of the subscriptions are to be devoted to charity.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. SUTHERLAND.

POONA, FEB. 3.

Captain J. Sutherland, 17th Bengal Infantry, died in the Sassoon Hospital yesterday morning. Deceased was on special duty as Chief Plague Authority of Poona City. He took charge from Mr. McNeill a few months ago after accomplishing good work on famine duty. Deceased went to Matheran for a change where he exposed himself a good deal. He got the rheumatism and it was so severe that it ended fatally. The funeral which was held this morning was attended by a large number of officers including General Burnett and a number of nurses on plague duty and many pulgue volunteers. A company of the Royal Scots formed the firing party, band and pipers playing the cortege to the cemetery. The E. Battery supplied the gun carriage. The Rev. Mr. Sellar, Chaplain of St. Mary, performed the service. Deceased was much liked by the natives.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Broach 4 8-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 5-8
Bar Silver	28

SERGEANT W. L. Walker, Johannesburg Police, late Lumsden's Horse, has been killed in South Africa.

THERE were 3,396 deaths from plague in India last week against 1,768 during the same period of last year. No less than 2,921 fatal cases occurred in Bengal and of these over 1,500 were in Patna.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

AN EMPIRES GRIEF.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIALS.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with every other part of the British Empire, the day of the funeral of her late Majesty, Victoria Queen and Empress, was observed throughout India as a day of public sorrow. It. churches and temples of every faith in this land of diverse religious, services of mourning were held on Saturday for the Christian Empress, whose reign was, above all else, an era of wise toleration. The universal expression of grief, the wonderful testimony of a great personal loss, coming from every section of India's varied peoples, was powerfully impressive of the greatness of the Sovereign for whom a world-wide Empire mourned. But, perhaps, more vividly than any other thought did the unison of woe in which Christian and Hindo, Muslim and Zoroastrian, Buddhist and Jew, all joined, recall the tolerant and sympathetic rule of the Monarch departed. In every sacred fane rose the prayers of sorrowing multitudes, and throughout the land the signs of profound grief were everywhere visible. The day was observed as one for the cessation of all business. In Bombay, public offices, mercantile houses, shops, clubs and institutions of every sort were closed. At many places draperies of crape and purple hung from the front of buildings. Early in the morning the statue of the late Queen-Empress was visited by representatives of Government, the forces and the general public, and many beautiful wreaths were deposited at the base of the statue. A number of Police officers were on duty, and sentries were posted on each side of the statue. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers provided a guard of twenty-four men, and the sentries, who were relieved every half-hour, stood like bronze images of grief, leaning on their reversed arms. The public visited the statue in large numbers during the day. Shortly before half-past twelve the firing of salutes by the men-of-war in the Harbour began, the flag-ship "Highflyer" opening with 81 minute guns. H. M. S. "Cossack" followed with 81, and thereafter H. M. S. "Assaye" fired 81 guns. The land battery next took up the firing, the last gun being discharged at sunset, when buglers on the flagship sounded the "Last Post." During the day services were held in the temples, and at 6 o'clock memorial services began in all the Christian churches in the city.

WREATHS ON THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' STATUE.

The Queen-Empress' statue on the Esplanade, the gift of Khanderao Gaekwar to the city, naturally drew public attention on Saturday. The gates of the iron enclosure round the statue were thrown open at 7 a.m. by order of Khan Bahadur M. C. Mursban, who, as Executive Engineer to the Municipality, is in charge of this public monument; and loyal citizens, many European ladies and gentlemen, and a few natives were ready to place floral offerings on the marble steps and basem ent of the statue. The first to place a wreath of flo wers early on Saturday morning was Mrs Crummy, wife of Mr. Crummy, Assistant Commissioner of Police. A number of European officers of the Marine Battalion entered the enclosure at an early hour and deposited a beautiful wreath of flowers. At the basement of the statue, on either side of it, stood two soldiers of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, with their arms reversed; while some native policeman guarded the entrance to the enclosure. Beyond, at some distance by the road side, was a crowd of natives intently watching the proceedings within the enclosure. Many European ladies and gentlemen drove up in their carriages, and entering the enclosure placed wreaths of flowers on the basement of the statue, until all the available space in front of it was filled up. Three artistic wreaths in marble, enclosed in glass cases, attracted general attention. One of them was from members of the Bombay City Police, and bore the following inscription:—"In Memoriam from the members of the Bombay City Police, 22nd January, 1901." This affectionate offering will, we understand, be preserved in the police head-quarters office, and placed at the basement of the statue on the anniversary days of Her Majesty's death in future years. The other marble wreath was from the St. Mary's Ex-students' Union, and bore the following inscription:—"A token of deep regret and esteem for Victoria the Good from members of the St. Mary's Ex-students' Union. 22nd January, 1901." A third marble wreath was from the Officers of the Customs Preventive Service. In the afternoon, again, many wreaths were brought within the enclosure and placed on the steps of the statue. Among others were wreaths from Lord and Lady Northcote, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Captain and Mrs. Goodridge, Captain and Mrs. Carnegy, General E. L. Partridge, Sir and Lady Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir, the officers of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Mr. and Mrs. Jeejeebhoy Framji Framji, Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Kabraji, Surgeon Major and Mrs. J. P. Barry and the Misses Barry, Members of the Bombay City Police, Officers of the Customs Preventive Service, the St. Mary's Ex-students' Union, the Officers of the men-of-war Abyssinia, Magdala, Racoon, and Torpedo Boat No. 101, the shopkeepers of the Arthur Crawford Market, Mr. Vernon Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Lafond, Mr. S. B. Fraser, Mr. B. M. Panthakee, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons, Mr. Bhowanidas Naranjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandi, Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Greaves, Mr. H. E. Greaves, Mr. Nasserwanjee Merwanjee Sanday and family, Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., the Parsee Fidelity, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelwall, the Orphans of the Frere Fletcher School, the Lady Students of the Grant Medical College, the Officers, Government Research Laboratory, Parel, Mr. and Mrs. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Dowager Begum of Sachin, the Pathare Prabhu community, Mr. Shamrao Relle, Mr. Jamnadas Narondas Motiwalla, the Cosmopolitan Club, Mr. Alfred J. Stevens, Nawabzada Nasrula Khan, and Begum, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, the members of the Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch, etc.

MOURNING SERVICE AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

At St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, there was a solemn celebration of the Holy Communion in the morning, the service being largely attended. Very solemn and impressive was the mourning service held in the evening. The Cathedral was densely packed by a quarter to six, every one of the seats with a very few exceptions being then occupied. Then others of the public were admitted and the Church became crowded in every part while many stood outside in the compound. The congregation was a mass of sombre clad humanity relieved here and there by the gleam of a brilliant uniform and small patches of white raiment. The altars, reading desk and pulpit were covered with black draperies. In every respect the service was suited to the occasion, the music being especially fine. There was a strong choir, and the tones of the organ were supplemented by the Governor's band. The choir, clergy and the representatives of the Imperial Power advanced up the main aisle in stately and solemn procession, the Governor and Staff and the representatives of the Naval and Military forces imposing in full uniform, the members of the Governor's Executive Council in full dress and the Judges of the High Court in their judicial robes. The order of the procession was as under:—

Choir
Clergy
The Rt. Revd the Lord Bishop of Bombay
Staff of His Excellency the Governor
His Excellency the Governor
Staff of His Excellency the Rear-Admiral
His Excellency the Rear-Admiral the Commanderin-Chief, East Indies
The Hon Members of the Council
Staff of the Lieut General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.
The Hon the Chief Justice.
The Hon Puisne Judges.

The service began with the hymn "Dies Irae"—"Day of wrath! O Day of mourning"—sung with great feeling. Then followed the opening sentences of the burial service and thereafter the choir went on with the solemn words of the Psalmist:—"Lord, Thou hast been our refuge: from one generation to another," and so on to the end of Psalm XC. The lesson was 1st Thessalonians IV. 13 and was read by His Lordship the Bishop. Rev Canon Hill preceded with the vespers beginning "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live and is full of misery," and choir and congregation chanted the responses. Thereafter the choir, unaccompanied, sang as an anthem Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" to the beautiful setting of Dr. Bridge, the Organist of Westminster Abbey. The setting was the same as that sung at the late Laureate's funeral and was very carefully and artistically rendered. Then organ and band joined in the wonderful "Dead March." As the mournful tones of the first part of that solemn composition pealed out it had a strong emotional effect upon the congregation. Every face reflected an intensity of feeling and some indeed there were whose emotion found tearful expression. The glorious burst of music of the latter part of the march was a relief to over strung feelings. The rest of the service seemed to be pitched in the key of those final joyous strains which spoke of the soul's release. For after the march had ceased came the comforting words: "I heard a Voice from heaven, saying unto me: Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Thus the second and less mournful part of the service opened and after the succeeding prayer, choir and congregation joined in the hymn "Now the labourer's task is O'er." The final prayer was as follows:—

O God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace, give to the Nations grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers they are in by their dissensions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever else may hinder us from godly Union and Concord; that as there is but one Body, and one Spirit, and one Hope, of our Calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of us all, so we may henceforth be all of one heart, and of one soul, united in one holy bond of Truth and Peace, of Faith and Charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify Thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grant O Lord, we beseech Thee, that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by Thy governance, that Thy Church may joyfully serve Thee in all godly quietness; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

May the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. *Amen.*

The service was closed by organist and band playing Chopin's funeral march, the congregation standing till the end. Throughout, the service was expressive of profound feeling. From a musical point of there has never been a more admirable service in the Cathedral. The choir sang well while the assistance given by the members of the Governor's band was beyond estimation. The whole of the musical arrangements were, of course, directed by the organist Mr. Faulkner who took great pains in the preparation of the music and to whom acknowledgments are due for the success of that feature of the most impressive service.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, KALBADEVIE.

PANEGYRIC BY FATHER HENE.

A funeral service in honour of the late Queen-Empress was held on Saturday evening, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kalbadevie. The Church was deeply draped in black, this work having been done by the nuns of the Clare Road Convent. There was a very large congregation. Punctually at 6 p.m., Archbishop Dalhoff and the clergy of the station proceeded in solemn procession to the altar, to the strains of Chopin's funeral march played by St. Mary's Brass Band. Thereafter the choir, consisting of the fathers of St. Xavier's and St. Mary's Colleges, chanted the "De Profundis." The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Father Hene, S.J., Rector of St. Xavier's College. After the oration the "Beati Mortui," was sung with great feeling, the congregation being much moved. At the close of the service the "Dead March" from Saul was played.

THE FUNERAL ORATION.

The Rev. Father Hene preached from the words "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: as it hath pleased the Lord, so it is done; blessed be the name of the Lord" Job, I. 21. He said:—In the present hour of grief, which is worldwide, the only consolation that gives us strength is the thought, that having looked with a grateful mind on the late Queen-Empress Victoria as a great gift of God's love for his people preserved for an unprecedented period, we now have to submit to God's Holy Will knowing full well by that faith which is within us, that what pleases God is well done. We may grieve, we may mourn with millions of loyal subjects in almost every part of the world, we may feel the loss, but we are not crushed by the blow on account of our faith which upholds us. With a grateful mind we look upon the past, thanking God for the manifold benefits we have received throughout the long reign of Victoria, and although we have prayed with fervour that God might save and protect our beloved Queen for some years to come, in her inscrutable ways as ours that she might be able, before closing her eyes in death, to look with satisfaction and a just pride upon a general peace wherever the British flag waves, we bend in resignation to our Holy Will and try to say with sincerity "As it hath pleased the Lord, so it is done; blessed be the Name of the Lord." Dearly beloved brethren, you don't expect this day that I should rehearse in detail the life of our Queen; you have had occasion gradually to make yourselves acquainted with all the different phases and periods of her life through the beautiful and detailed accounts that have been given in the daily papers. My object is more to call your attention to certain facts in the late Queen-Empress' life and reign, which

MOVE US, HER CATHOLIC SUBJECTS,

in particular to be grateful and to hold her memory dear. It is a pity that on this mournful occasion it is not possible, at least for the Christian community of the British Empire to join in the one solemn act, the great sacrifice of the Catholic Church, which is propitiatory both for the living and the dead, that great sacrifice, of which the Council of Trent says, that it is rightly offered, agreeably to a tradition of the Apostles, not only for the sins, punishments, satisfaction and other necessities of the faithful who are living, but also for those who are departed in Christ and who are not as yet fully justified. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass we cannot offer for the repose of the soul of the late Queen, because it is offered up only for those that die as members of the Catholic Church. The efficient liturgical services of the Catholic Church are for the members of the Church only, and not for those outside the pale of the Church whether through ignorance or malice or worldly motives, and it matters not, however exalted the position of the departed may have been. This apart from this, we Catholics do not hesitate for a moment, and in fact under the present circumstances we feel compelled by true and sincere loyalty and heartfelt attachment, to pray for the repose of the soul of Victoria, our Good, Victoria the Good; good in all the various phases and stages of her long life; good as a girl in the simplicity of her good mother's home; good and simple and self-possessed as a woman in the tender years of maidenhood, a kingdom's crown together with a kingdom's responsibilities was placed on her head; good and loving when she gave her heart away to the man of her choice, good and a perfect model for society at large as a wife, loving and true as a mother and Queen; good and patient throughout the long years of widowhood; good and true in the domestic circle, not less good and true as the Queen and Empress of an Empire on which the sun never rose, a Queen and Empress with a heart big enough to hold millions, a Queen and Empress good and true to the rich and the poor, full of sympathy with every sorrow and calamity in the remotest and most distant parts of her Empire; good and true to all without any distinction of caste and creed,

A QUEEN INDEED THE LORD GAVE.

Is it possible that we; the Catholic subjects of the British Empire, should feel unmoved at the death of a Queen we respected and loved while she was amongst the living, but now below? We Catholics of the British Empire may still have our grievances; we may deplore that a jewel in the British crown, dear Catholic Ireland, is not as yet placed in the enjoyment of some such measure of self-government as Canada enjoys; we may deplore that the occupant of the British Throne cannot follow the possible dictates of conscience in the choice of religion without resigning the Crown; we may deplore that a few of the high posts in the State are not as yet thrown open to Catholics; we may deplore that at times our Catholic Prelates meet with but scant courtesy when compared with the dignitaries of the Church as by law established, but we know full well this was no the fault of Victoria the Good, whom God gave to his people and whom the Lord has taken away. In spite of the grievances we may justly feel, we have at the same time many reasons to be very grateful. Look at the state of the Church in the British Empire and compare it as it was in 1837, In that year, the year of the accession of Victoria, there were in England 423 Chapels and Churches, and now we count more than 1,400 not counting private Chapels in mansions and houses. In Wales there were 6 and now more than 60, in Scotland 70 and now more than 300, an increase from 500 to more than 1800.—In 1837 there were 537 priests in England, Scotland and Wales and at the end of Victoria's reign we count more than 3,000. In 1837 there were in England, Scotland and Wales but 6 religious houses for men and 17 for women, and at the end of Victoria's reign we can boast of at least 250 for men and 534 for women. At the beginning of Victoria's reign the annual records show the small number of but a little more than 8,000 children in Catholic schools, at the end of her reign there are not less than 230,000. Soon after the accession of Victoria the number of Vicarites Apostolic was increased from four to eight, and in the year 1850 Pope Pius IX. was sole to establish, in England the Catholic Hierarchy with one Metropolitan and 12 Suffragans. It is true the British public was thrown into a great state of indignation and alarm by what they were pleased to call the Papal aggression. Men of all classes were roused. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Corporation of London sent addresses to Her Majesty concemning in the strongest terms what they considered an insult to the supremacy of her Crown. Deputations headed by Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington came to the Queen. When the country was in a state of frantic uproar, when statesmen grown old in the service of the country lost their balance and their heads, Victoria the Good, the Queen, still young in years, was able to show the wisdom of age and with perfect composure and royal dignity replied to all expressing her deep regret at the intolerant spirit shown. "I very much grieve" she wrote on the occasion, "have consented to say anything which breathed a spirit of intolerance. Sincerely Protestant, as I always have been, and always shall be, and indignant as I am at those who call themselves Protestants, while they are in fact quite the contrary, I much regret

THE UNCHRISTIAN AND INTOLERANT SPIRIT

exhibited by many people at the public meeting. I cannot bear to hear the violent abuse of the Catholic religion, which is sinful and so cruel to so many good and excellent Roman Catholics. However we must hope and trust, that this excitement will soon cease, and that the wholesome effect of it upon our Church will be lasting." Victoria the Good when the Lord gave to her rule over his people was true to the promise she had made when for the first time she met the great officers of the State at Kensington Palace. "It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing, at the same time, to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty. And I shall steadily protect the rights and promote to the utmost of my powers the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects." No wonder then, that under the reign of Victoria the Good the spirit of bigotry, that had been introduced and grown rank under her predecessors, should have disappeared more and more. And the result was that under her reign several Acts were passed that proved so beneficial to her Catholic subjects, that the religious tests in the Universities were abolished, that guardians were empowered to transfer Catholic children to Catholic certified Poor Schools and Reformatories, that Catholic children in workhouses were enabled to be brought up in their own religion, that the inmates of workhouses were permitted to attend their own religious worship, that Catholics be visited by their own ministers. Victoria the Good whom the Lord gave, was true to her royal word: "I shall steadily protect the rights and promote to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."—It was under her glorious reign that the Church could begin to shake off the fetters that had been forged by her predecessors and by which she was held so long in bondage. She was able to rise again as it were from the darkness of the Catacombs and celebrate her mysteries in open daylight. Breathing once more God's fresh air she soon developed that vigour that was within and began to grow to the fulness of her life. The Vatican Council was attended by not less than three hundred English speaking Bishops. The obscure and hidden haven that served as chapels gave way gradually to large churches vying in beauty with the Churches and Cathedrals of Pre-reformation times. Thanks be to God, the good Queen lived long enough to hear of the laying of the first stone of the grand Westminster Cathedral. A pity it is that the Lord hath taken her before she could look on the completion of that splendid building which will, we hope, be for ages to come

A LASTING MONUMENT

of the growth of the Catholic faith under the reign of Victoria the Good. Under her reign the Catholic hierarchy could be restored to Scotland and established in British India without calling forth a cry of bigotry. Sixty three English Martyrs of the reign of Henry VIII and Elizabeth were solemnly beatified by the Vicar of Christ, and the country of Victoria the Good remained undisturbed. Leo XIII sends his envoy to the Queen's Jubilee, and he is most graciously received by Her Majesty, and Victoria the Good sends later the first peer of the realm, the Duke of Norfolk—to convey the congratulations of the good Queen to Pope Leo XIII—on his own jubilee. Cardinal Vaughan solemnly dedicates England to the Blessed Virgin and St. Peter and scarcely a protesting voice is heard. What is true of England is true of the Colonies and of our own India. It would take me too long to refer to all the different parts of the great Empire. Suffice it to say that under the reign of Victoria the Good from Cape Comorin to the Himalayan range, India has been covered with Catholic Churches and Chapels, with Catholic Convents and Orphanages, with Catholic Schools and Colleges. A great many of them would never have come into existence, a great many of them would not be able to continue to exist in the state of efficiency in which they are, were it not for the generous subsidy and aid of that Government, which ruled over it so long under the reign of Victoria the Good. "I shall steadily protect the rights and promote to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects." So well has the good Queen redeemed her word that a few weeks back Pope Leo XIII could say to the English pilgrims at Rome. "Dear Children, under the sceptre of your gracious Sovereign, whose lofty qualities we have had many occasions to appreciate, you enjoy great freedom, and can profess the Catholic doctrine and obey the Church without any one being able to deny you a place of honour among the most loyal subjects of your Queen." Victoria the Good, whom the Lord gave, has rendered her word. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken. A nation mourns and an Empire, for there is none within its bounds who has not shared in its benefits and does not suffer by the loss. The Catholic subjects of the Queen Empress had an especial right to rejoice in her reign; their's it is to show likewise their grief and their sympathy.

LOYAL CATHOLICS MUST BE,

if true to the teachings of the Church—loyal they have been in the past even when suffering and persecuted, loyal they have been when a Queen issued warrants upon warrants for their arrest and death for no other cause but that they were Catholic, loyal, yes, even when led like wild beasts and torn to death; they were able to say with their dying lips from the fulness of their bleeding hearts, God save the Queen. How much the more loyal then to her, whose reign has been a period of peace and prosperity unknown to them for centuries, under Queen Victoria they have been able to breathe and walk without fear and speak freely. Victoria the Good, whom the Lord gave—and whom the Lord hath taken. From millions of Catholic lips and Catholic hearts throughout the British Empire and beyond has risen and rises to-day the cry: God save the Queen, the good Queen. May God reward her as he alone can reward, for all the benefits we have received under her reign. God save the Queen. May Victoria the Good rest in peace. Eternal rest give unto her, O Lord, and may eternal light shine upon her. The Queen is dead. Let us bow and pray that her spirit will live in her son, the King-Emperor Edward VII. The Queen Empress is dead. Long live the King-Emperor!

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, DABUL.

GOAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

At St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul, a solemn service, presided over by Canon Faria, was held in the evening, and was attended by a very large number of the members of the Portuguese community in Bombay attired in deep mourning. A large photograph of the late Queen-Empress, draped in black and surrounded by lights, was hung up on the wall facing the congregation. The Marine Battalion band and the Victoria band played "The Dead March" in Saul and the "Miserere."

Rev. Fr. Barreto, one of the Professors of the Royal Seminary of Damaun, ascended the pulpit, and in the course of a brief but eloquent funeral oration in Portuguese touched upon the object of the gathering that evening—object inspired by a sentiment of gratitude in a community who lived peacefully and happily under the beneficent rule of the great and good Queen. He referred to the many-sided qualities and virtues of the deceased Sovereign and explained the feelings of close affinity that always existed between the Queen and the people. Time would not permit of the Rev. speaker dwelling at length on her Majesty's rule of 63 years of prosperity and peace, coupled with an ample development of the living forces of the country and accompanied by the most liberal rights of franchise. During the reign of the august Sovereign, who exercised her high mission over the destinies of England, the richest country and the first colonial nation in the world, there was, in short, everything that moves a people onwards and marks civilisation. After giving a brief sketch of her Majesty's life up to the time she was proclaimed Queen-Empress of India,

Rev. Father Barreto said:—Difficult and thorny is the mission of governing, especially as the present day when from every side rises a citizen to claim a right and an association asserts itself in the name of a principle. The XV century leaves us a Press which rules the nations; it is followed by the XVI, giving us the telescope which dominates the stars, the Reform which emancipated the Consciences, and the Renaissance which initiates an intellectual movement; then comes the XVII which brings in its train the Philosophy of Leibnitz and Locke with its broad liberty of thought and feeling. Then appears the XVIII and to the revolutions of impious philosophy of the encyclopedists succeed the social revolutions in America and France. The elements of agitation increase by leaps and bounds, which later on were to alarm the monarchs. An intellectual movement, truly astounding, in which the whole of Europe is involved, the issue of which is the result of the unlimited human aspiration, of the antagonism of classes, of the difference in social positions, of inequality in riches, of the disproportion between the enjoyments of some and the sufferings of others. On the other hand, from the time the French Revolution proclaimed the new Social Code, its doctrines took root in the conscience of the people as deeply as if they were the laws of mathematic. And yet, the facts show that neither liberty, nor fraternity, nor equality are considered as a basis of a society. Fraternity, which ought to have brought in its wake universal peace, we find is bedassled with blood in the disaster of Sedan, scuffled as in this armed peace in which the nations now live, each looking around with distrust upon the other, and spending the best of their capital and the best of their energies in the construction of torpedoes and "mitrailleuses" for the destruction of man. How arduous is the mission of governing in the mist of agitation of so many elements. The august Sovereign ascended the Throne when England was conscious of its political situation. The august Sovereign had an intelligence devoted to the service of her time and a heart fitted to the needs of her epoch. She distinctly understood her high mission, inspired herself in the constitutionalism as well as in the religion of duty which directs sovereigns and nations—she did everything in the interests of her nation. The august Sovereign assisted at the remodelling of her country. During the 63 years of her reign she saw the restoration of public liberties, the rise of the classic conservative spirit of her country, saw the cult of the religion of labour rising in the grand fairs of industry; the whistle of the engine was heard through the length and breadth of the country; commerce flourished in the broad arena of its activities, bridges over spanned rivers, tunnels bored mountains, agriculture fought its way in the swamps, instruction pierced deep in the social layers and science advanced and immortalised illustrious names commencing with Stuart Mill and ending with Max Muller. She saw the rising greatness of her Navy, she saw the annexation of huge tracts in Africa, she saw the conquest of vast kingdoms in India, she saw the absorption of innumerable regions of Oceania. During this period she saw the Union Flag triumph in the wars of Crimea, Abyssinia and Afghanistan, in the rebellions of India and in the conflict for the occupation of Egypt. It is not an easy task to refer to each and all of the phases, all the movements, all the ideas, all the facts of the 63 years of the Queen-Empress, as also it is not easy to subject them to a severe and impartial criticism. This is not, the occasion for it. This august Sovereign knew how to raise the nation in greatness, strengthening her autonomy and securing over this world the vastest domination to begin with Egypt and extending over Oceania, Australia, America, Africa and Asia. No sovereign did so much to contribute towards the aggrandisement of his nation as did Queen Victoria for her England and her colonies. This is the reason why brilliant demonstrations were dedicated to her on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee, and will be dedicated to her to-day with demonstrations of mourning. The remains of the august Sovereign will be watched over and hugged by the spirit of her motherland. The bier will be covered by the national flag and the cortege will be graced by everything that is great in Europe and in her country. The Royal corpse will descend to the sarcophagus in the midst of the sighs and tears of the people. This will not be a funeral of a Sovereign, it will be the apothesis of a Cæsar in the classic times of old Rome. And now life in peace august Sovereign. Accept, august Empress, in the midst of the national homage, this very humble yet sincere testimony of the gratitude and sympathy of the Portuguese community living under thy hospitable flag! And this community, august Sovereign, instead of sending to thy coffin dedicatories inscribed on lilies and expressing its grief, gratitude and sympathy, doth raise a prayer to the Almighty, who judges kings and vassals, to grant thee eternal glory —"Requiem eterna dona ei Domine."

The following telegram was, at the conclusion of the service, sent by Canon Faria, vicar of Dabul, to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Goan community, Bombay, assembled at a solemn memorial service at St. Francis Xavier's National Church, Dabul, proffer to his Excellency their feeling of profound grief at the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and respectfully solicit the favour of His Excellency communicating this sentiment of deep regret to His Majesty King Edward VII."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

At the memorial service held in St. Andrews Church of Scotland, there was a crowded congregation, all the extra accommodation provided by the chaplain being required. The first part of the service was taken by the Rev. R. Scott, principal of Wilson College, while the address was given by Rev. J. Henderson, who took as his text I Cor. XV. v 42—44. He reminded his hearers of the great cause for thankfulness we, as a nation, have in so much as our good Queen had been so long spared to reign over her people. He alluded to the loyalty and devotion of the Scottish people to the Throne and Person of her Sovereign, and to the tangible proofs Her Majesty gave of her love for Scotland. He mentioned that Queen-Victoria, when in her Northern home, invariably attended the Presbyterian Church at Crathie, partaking there of the Lord's Supper in the simple Presbyterian form. He also stated that at least one Royal grandchild had been baptised into the national Presbyterian church, and that the Queen gave annually a grant of £1,000—which she doubled in the year of her Diamond Jubilee—for the propagation of the gospel in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The hymns "Sleep thy last sleep" and "Now the labourer's task is o'er" were sung with great feeling by the choir and congregation, while the choir gave a tasteful rendering of Stanford's Anthem "Blessed are the dead." The service was brought to a close by the "Dead March" in Saul being played.

THE SOLDIERS' SERVICE.

On Saturday evening a service of mourning was held at the Church of St. John the Evangilist (the Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba. The service was for the military. It was attended by all the regimental officers of the garrison stationed at Colaba, and by the three companies of Royal Garison Artillery, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and details of regiments from the Colaba Depot. In addition there were several civilians present. The service was fully choral, and was conducted by the Rev. E. S. Hall, the fine band of the Oxfordshire Regiment accompanying the organ. The service opened with the voluntary "Blest Are the Departed," after which certain prayers for the dead were said and Psalm XC, chanted. After the reading of the lesson taken from the Thessalonians, chapter IV. the hymn "When Our Heads are Bow'd with Woe" was sung. Several prayers similar to those used at the service at the Cathedral followed and the hymn "Now the Labourer's task is O'er" and the anthem "Sleep on, Beloved," was sung. The solo in the anthem was well rendered by Mr. H. O. Oate, Mr. F. Seymour Dove presiding at the organ during the service, which was brought to a close with an impressive rendering of Mendelssohn's Funeral March, in which the band, of some sixty performers, accompanied the organ. As the service on Saturday was intended specially for the military, it was repeated last evening, when the fine church was crowded with a congregation of civilians.

The Rev. E. G. Hall in his sermon briefly sketched the qualities of the late Queen, which he said placed her above all other rulers. He alluded to the solemn nature of the funeral that was being accorded to the deceased with its naval and military honours. He considered they could not in history find such another queen as Victoria had been. She had from her childhood lived a life as woman, wife, and Queen that was an example to all. He hoped that all would profit by and try to follow her example, and trusted that all who truly cherished or revered her memory would abstain from participating in amusements during the period of mourning.

SERVICE ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP.

The firing of salutes of 81 minute guns by the Naval ships in the harbour began at 12-25, and was carried on until sunset. H.M.S. Cossack and Assaye and the Land Battery successively followed up the salute, which was opened by the Flagship H.M.S. Highflyer. At sunset, when the last gun had been fired, each ship's company was assembled on deck facing the Flagship where the bugles sounded the Last Post, and the flag was solemnly lowered. The naval arrangements for marking the day of mourning also included a memorial service held in the evening on board the Flagship and attended by the men.

THE PRAYERS OF THE PARSEES.

GATHERING AT THE ALLBLESS BAUG.

The Parsees were not behind the other communities of the city in demonstrating their loyalty to the late Queen-Empress of India, and over four thousand of them, in addition to about three hundred ladies, assembled at the Allbless Baug on Saturday afternoon to offer special prayers for the peace and repose of the soul of their late Sovereign. In accordance with a suggestion from the leaders of the community white dress was worn by all the male members of the assembly while the lady members had put on black "sarees" in token of mourning. The High Priests and nearly all the leaders of the community were present on the occasion. Never before was there seen at a Parsee gathering such a large number of ladies, and the assembly in its mourning dress presented a striking spectacle. The proceedings were impressive and solemn. Amongst those present were: Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart; Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart; Sir Jehanghir Cawasji Jehangir Kt.; Mr. Jamsetji Nasserwanji Tata; Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Dalna, Mr. H. Dastur, the Hon'ble Mr. Bumonji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji

...ge-hearted and noble minded sovereign and as the mo...ther of her Indian subjects took deep interest in their welfare and advancement. That a telegram be sent to the Secretary of State through the Bombay Government condoling with his Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family on the demise of her Majesty the Queen. Resolved that all business be stopped for the day in token of the mourning.

THE SURTEE LALLIAS AT PRAYER.

The Surtee Lallias, mostly employed as domestic servants by Europeans and Parsees, although an insignificant section of the community, resolved among themselves not to be behind other nationalities in offering prayers for their deceased Empress. Accordingly in accordance with a notice issued by their leaders, Kessan Ghosla Motha, Sapurjee Metha, Muljee Bhugwan and others, they met at their temple in Cowderia Street, Nagpada, about 8 o'clock at night. At 9 o'clock the assembly engaged in prayer. At its close, their leader, Kessav, in address...ing the meeting, said how just was the Queen Empress's reign, under which equal justice was administered to the rich and the poor. Her subjects were happy in every respect. The temple was lighted for the occasion ; and the "gorujee" or chief priest officiated at the ceremonies and prayers.

A memorial service by the reading of the Puran was held at the temple of "Shree Chandreshwar at Girgaum by the "Somvanshi Kshatriya Pathare Community."

SERVICES AT THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

Large and representative gatherings of the Jewish community assembled in both the Fort and Byculla Synagogues on Saturday evening to join in the universal mourning on the sad occasion of the late Queen's interment. At the express desire of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, the President of the community, a special prayer was composed for the solemn occasion by the Rev. Rabbi Nissim E. Zdcharia, which was listened to with emotion by the congregation. At the Fort Synagogue, after the reading of the Law from the Pentateuch, as is usual on the Sabbath, the Reverend Rabbi preached an eloquent memorial sermon, in the course of which he dwelt at length on the many virtues of the departed Sovereign, and drew a parrallel between David the Royal Psalmist and the late Queen, how both were called upon by Heaven in their youth to rule the people. "Also will I make him my first born higher than the Kings of the Earth" (Psalms 89 and 27). He laid considerable stress upon the many good qualities of head and heart which endeared "Victoria the Good" to the many millions of all castes and creeds over whom she ruled for almost three quarters of a century. Of the late Queen, the Rev. preacher continued, in the words of the Psalmist, "she had a pure heart and clean hands. She was beloved of God and mankind." Her virtuous soul soared above vanity and never descended to deceit. The sermon was largely interspersed with allusions to parable and symbols from the Talmud and the Midrash, with which these legendary treasures of Israel so largely abound. The following is a rendering of the special prayer composed for the occasion :—

"May it please Thee, O Lord our God and the God of our Fathers. Thou to whom mercy appertaineth, to command by Thy word and power the ascension unto Thy presence of the soul of our Sovereign the Queen-Empress, Victoria. Pour upon her, we beseech Thee, the dew of Thy great Mercy, and may her virtuous soul rest in glory near unto Thee. May she be led into Paradise by hosts of Angels, and may she rest for ever in Thy holy presence and the radiance of Thy divine glory. In the exalted elevation of the company of Thy Angels, in Thy celestial abode, in the inner sanctuary of the Holy of Holies, in that glorious dwelling where Thy faithful servants alone can enter, may her soul rest in eternal Peace. Fulfil in our days, O God, the words of the Prophet Isiah. ; "He will utterly destroy death for ever, and the Lord God will wipe away the tears from all faces. And we beseech Thee, O Lord God, in the plenitude of Thy mercies, to soften our sorrow, heal our pain, and stay the abundant flow of our tears ! And, finally, O Most High, we beseech Thee to save and protect the remnant of the Royal Family, and fulfil the words "May the redeemer come to Zion." May this be the will of God, and let us say Amen.

The service concluded with an ex-tempore prayer by the Rabbi asking God to bless His Majesty Edward VII, his worthy spouse, and all the Royal Family.

"GATE OF MERCY."

In response to the invitation given by the Wardens of the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue to attend the memorial service on Saturday evening a large number of the Bene-Israel ladies and gentlemen assembled long before the appointed time. The ark and the pulpit were covered with black veils and the synagogue wore the aspect of the Day of Lamentation. After the usual Saturday evening prayer Mr. Joseph Ezikiel, J. P. conducted the special service. After singing a funeral song Mr. Ezekiel preached an appropriate sermon taking for his text proverbs XXXI. 29-31 by which the audience seemed to be very much moved. The preacher especially dwelt upon the benefits of her rule to the Israelites and the removal of all the disabilities under which they had long been labouring by which she proved herself a mother to Israel. Mr. Ezekiel then offered a special prayer composed by himself in Hebrew, English and Marathi for the occasion. The whole audience remained standing during the offering of the prayer. In conclusion he read Psalm XXI. and invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon his Majesty Edward the VII. the Emperor of India.

JEWISH PRAYER MEETINGS.

A large number of Jews, residing at Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, met on Saturday at the bungalow of the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, a leader of this community, and offered prayers for the repose of the soul of the Queen-Empress. They also invoked Divine blessings for the safety of the King-Emperor on his Throne.

Special prayers were also offered by the Beni-Israels, living at Khadak and other places, in their temple on Saturday evening.

KHOJA MEETING AT "HUSANABAD."

By order of His Highness the Aga Khan, now on tour in Europe, the Khojas of Bombay stopped all business on Saturday, and on that day a very large meeting of members of the community was held at Husanabad, Mount Road, to offer prayers for the Queen-Empress. Agreeably with a telegram received from the Aga Khan, the Mookhee and Kamaria issued a notice on Friday last for the closing of all Khoja places of business on the following day ; and by another notice, issued subsequently, they were directed to assemble at Husanabad on Saturday to offer prayers for the Queen-Empress. Thousands of them met at Husanabad on Saturday. Many black flags, symbolical of the mourning of the community as at the time of the Moharrum, were seen flying over the premises in the vicinity of the place of worship. The vast assembly was presided over by Mookhee Ladakbhoy Hajee and Kamaria Ismailbhoy. In a short and eloquent address Kamaria Ismailbhoy explained the object of the congregation, and expatiated on the benefits they enjoyed under the benign rule of the Queen Empress. The whole assembly, then engaged in solemn prayer ; and at its close invoked Divine blessings on the King-Emperor and the members of the Royal Family. The proceedings lasted several hours, and during the day members of the community visited Husanabad for the purposes of prayer. On account of the death of the Queen-Empress the annual "oorus," or religious fair, held at Khoja Durgah, was postponed. It was originally intended to hold it on Friday and Saturday ; but owing to the latter being the day fixed for the Queen-Empress' funeral, the "oorus" was postponed.

DAYEMIA MOSQUE.

At the invitation of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mohomed Dayam a large number of Mahomedans assembled in the Dayemia Mosque (Surti Moholla) for a memorial service. After the service and Fatiha were over Khan Bahadur delivered a most impressive sermon in Urdu. He took his text from the Koran, "The chosen men of God." He referred to the great loss that has fallen on the country on account of the death of their Queen Empress. He said Her Majesty was endowed with tender virtues because she loved her God and she was in fear of her God. He trusted that Her Majesty would be fully rewarded in future life for her faithful services to mankind. At the conclusion of the sermon the whole congregation rose and invoked peace and blessing on Her Majesty's departed soul. A large number of poor people were given grain and clothes.

SULAIMANI COMMUNITY.

A special prayer meeting was held by the Sulaimani community at Badar Baug to observe with due respect the day set apart for mourning the loss of her late revered Majesty. The whole community assembled together to celebrate the occasion with all solemnity. After prayers an impressive discourse was delivered, in which, after a review of the many kind-hearted acts of the good Empress, stress was laid on the blessings of toleration and liberty of conscience enjoyed by all under her glorious sway. The whole company then joined in fervent prayer for the repose of the soul of the departed Sovereign, and the gathering terminated after appropriate ceremonial.

KHOJA SUNI JAMAT.

The Khoja Suni Jamat offered on Saturday morning funeral prayers for H. I. M. the late Empress of India and stopped all business amongst themselves as a mark of respect.

ALL SHOPS IN THE CITY CLOSED.

On account of the funeral of the Queen-Empress on Saturday, Bombay wore an appearance of gloom and cessation from business of all descriptions such as the oldest inhabitant does not remember to have ever witnessed before. All the public and private markets were closed at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Crawford Market, the Fort Market, the Null Bazar, the Chira Bazar, the Adamjee Peerbhoy Market at Dhobee Talao, etc., which are always the scenes of much excitement and hubbub, had their noises hushed for the day. The shopmen locked their shops and spent the day at home.

The Iranee tea and coffee shops in the city, which number about 700, were entirely closed, and the Iranee and Mahomedan boarding houses were likewise shut up. The cessation of business in these places caused much public inconvenience, no doubt ; but the public who patronise such establishments, knowing the cause, willingly submitted to the inconvenience. The tobacco-shops, the liquor and toddy shops, other shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs, the pan-soparee shops, the grocers' and grain-dealers' shops, were all closed for the day, not by any order of the Sircar, but because the businessmen of the city had come to an understanding among themselves, from a sense of loyalty to the British Crown, to stop all business and join in the general mourning for the Queen-Empress.

The three native threatres on the Esplanade and the three native Theatres at Grant Road, which are always open on Saturday evenings, were entirely closed. These places of amusement, which present a brilliant scene, full of life and bustle, were quite deserted and wore an appearance of gloom such as they never wore before.

BOMBAY COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

The Bombay Cosmopolitan Club was entirely closed for the day. A floral wreath was placed on the Statue of the Empress by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. G. B. Prabhakar.

MOURNING AT BANDORA.

Saturday was closely observed as a day of general mourning in the town of Bandora. All public offices, schools and shops were scrupulously closed. The Christian community held memorial services in the local churches in the morning. The Hindu residents, including many of the leading citizens, mustered strong in the afternoon in the Municipal Hall where a "Harikirtan" was preached. The solemn recital was most impressive and touching, where it dwelt upon the many loveable traits of the virtuous sovereign and her motherly love and solicitude for her Indian subjects.

SANTACRUZ.

The little station of Santacruz was not behind in the general mourning. A memorial service was held at Pitale buildings in the bungalow of Mr. Vamanrao Damodhurjee, where the family of R. B. Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale and other residents joined in the mourning prayers.

MOFUSSIL.

CALCUTTA.

The memorial service held at the Cathedral was vastly impressive. The Viceroy, Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and staffs ; all the members of Council ; the Chief Justice and all the Judges of the High Court in their robes figured in the procession, while sitting accommodation was found for two thousand people. All the officials were in uniform, as well as the Foreign Consuls, and all the leading Europeans, including representatives from most of the Nonconformist Churches, were present. The aisle and approaches to the building were lined with troops. The Metropolitan, who returned specially from Ceylon for the service, preached, and the proceedings terminated with the Dead March in Saul.

A vast gathering of Hindus assembled on the maidan to chant Sankritans to the memory of the late Queen-Empress. Thirty thousand people were present and the proceedings throughout were orderly and impressive. The Lieutenant—Governor was amongst others who visited it.

A special cable to the "Englishman" states that Captain Clifford, late Lumsden's Horse, represents the Indian Volunteers in the funeral cortege of the Queen.

A requisition on the Sheriff of Calcutta, is in circulation to call a public meeting to raise a memorial to the Queen.

POONA.

Saturday being the day of the funeral of the late Empress-Victoria the shops in the Cantonment and the Connaught and Reay markets were closed, and business was at a stand still. In the morning special memorial services were held in the various churches. The Parsees offered prayer in the afternoon. Hindu, Mahomedan and also the Jewish communities held special services. A special parade was announced to take place in the afternoon. Before the appointed time nearly ten thousand people gathered on the race course to witness the parade ; but at the last moment, General Burnett received a telegram asking him to cancel the parade. It was a great disappointment to the public. A public meeting of all the Masonic bodies in Poona and Kirkee will be held on 6th instant to send a message of condolence to the Grand Master, King Edward VII.

Rao Bahadur Bhide and other leading Hindu gentlemen in the City made arrangements to offer public prayers, bhajan and hari kirtan were performed in Someshwar Tulsibag and other temples, and large crowds attended.

At the invitation of Dastur Hosang Jamasji and Sirdar Padamji a meeting of parsees was held to offer prayers for the late Queen Empress, when Sirdar Dastur Hosanji, Dastur Adarji, and Dastur Ghappu, high priests, respectively of the Gatel the Sir Jamshedji, and the Anjuman Fire Temples at Poona, recited prayers in which the assembly joined with great devotion. The meeting ended with a feeling speech by Dastur Hosang.

THANA.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—On account of the funeral day of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, special prayers were offered for peace to Her Majesty's soul in the Jumma Musjid by the Mahomeden of Thana at 6 o'clock p.m., yesterday—Kazi Mahomed Esmail Moolla Abbas Saheb said the prayers.

The Parsee Anjuman of Thana assembled at Patell's Fire Temple under the Presidentship of Khan-Bahadur Bomenji Byramji Patell, and offered prayers in pious memory of the Queen-Empress. On the proposition of the President, seconded by Khan Bahadur Doctor Framrcy Ardeshi Moos, a message of condolence to the Royal Family was sent through the Collector of Thana.

LANOWLI.

The Parsi residents of Khandala and Lonowli met at the Adenwalla Fire Temple to offer prayers for peace for the soul of H. M. the late Queen-Empress and to offer thier sympathy to the King Emperor for the loss sustained by her death and to do homage to His Majesty on his accession to the Throne. Dastur Darab Hormazd, High Priest of Lonavli, presided, and the hall of the Temple was filled by a large concourse of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. The Dastur offered prayers in which the whole congregation joined, and which lasted for about an hour. When the prayer was over the Dastur preached a sermon, after which Khan Bahadur M. U. Murzban, C. I. E., addressed the meeting. Resolutions to the effect mentioned above were passed.

NAOSARI.

At Naosari the Parsee community gathered in Sir Jamhedji Bagh offering prayers for eternal rest to the late Queen's soul. Desai Manchoreji Barjorji's proposal to express sincere regret at the Queen's demise and sympathy with the Royal family, and congratulations to the Emperor were unanimously passed. On the proposition of Mr. Merwanji Aigaria a telegram was sent to the Royal family through the Viceroy in Dastoorji Dorabji's name.

BULSAR.

A largely crowded meeting of Parsees under the President of the Parsee panchayet was held and a commemoration service was offered in the fire temple All business was suspended.

SHOLAPUR.

A special meeting of town ladies under the auspices of the Saraswati Mandeer was held, and speeches were made expressing sorrow at her Majesty's death. Pandita Annunsyabai gave a sermon, and all prayed that God might give mukti to her majesty's eternal soul.

SATARA.

All communities of Satara City offered prayers. The Hindus met in Ramas Temple, and Mr. Kale delivered a pathetic sermon from Mahabharat. The Mahomedans assembled in their mosques, and grain was distributed to the poor in honor of the solemn occasion according to Hindu custom. All shops were closed, and profound grief prevails.

HUBLI.

By arrangement made by Mr. Barjorjee Manecksjee Patal the all Parsees of Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag assembled at his residence in Hubli, and offered prayers for the peaceful repose of the departed soul of Her late Majesty. The assembly dispersed in mournful silence, after giving alms to the poor by the above gentleman. It was also resolved by the community to send a message of condolence through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Majesty and the Royal Family.

DHULIA.

Congregational prayers were held between 5 and 7 at the different Hindu temples, and finally all met at the Ramas temple in Kholgulli and sang a hymn specially composed for the repose of her late Majesty's soul. The congregation then proceeded in solemn procession, followed by the gentry of the town, official and non-official to Mahadeos temple on the river side. After prayers they returned, going past other temples through the main bazar. The Jains assembled prayed in their temples, and at the same time the Mahomedans held prayers in their mosques. All businesses were closed during the day, and general mourning is observed.

AHMEDABAD.

The Deccanese Community of Ahmedabad performed Anusthan and Puran and recited Sanskrit poems composed for the occasion in Hanuman temple Bhader on account of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress funeral.

A Mahomedan public meeting was convened by the city Kazi for public prayer in Juma Masjid to give an expression of grief and to offer solemn prayer, by the large congregation. Messrs. Abdullamia and Jalaluddin Kadari spoke feelingly, and the largeness of gathering is mainly due to the chief Kazis and Shaikh Osmanmia Kareishis, a Municipal Commissioner. All the leading Mahomedans including Messrs Sayni Sayedmia Salahuddin Gulamhusen were present and after thanks to the President by Koreishi the meeting dispersed at sunset.

BHOWNAGAR.

Saturday was observed by all classes of His Highness subjects in accordance with his wishes expressed in a special issue of "Darbari Gazette" as a day of deep mourning in pious memory of the passing away of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress into regions of glory and bliss eternal. Eighty-two guns were fired to correspond with the age of the late Queer, and the last gun was fired exactly at sunset. His Highness, with his principal officers, met at Takhs temple on Chadika hill to offer special prayers to the Lord of all nations to grant to the soul of her Majesty eternal peace, to grant his Majesty Edward the Seventh a long life of usefulness, and to him and the Royal Family fortitude and resignation to His divine will to bear their heavy bereavement. The occasion was solemn, and the fervour and sincerity with which the assembly, following the example of the Maharaja, joined in the payers and in humble supplication to the throne of the Almighty were remarkable. All communities—Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians—were asked by his Highness to offer similar prayers in their respective temples or places of worship and these were held. Clothes were distributed to the poor and indigent inmates of Sir Takhtsinhji Arathashrama Orphanages and poor houses. All business was stopped and shops were closed. A strange coincidence in connection with this day is the Hindu anniversary of the death of his late Highness—a distinguished prince—whose loyalty to the throne and whose reverence for the late Queen was as proverbial as it was sincere and well-known to all who ever came into personal relations with him.

A meeting of the Zoroastrian community, under Dr. Barjorji Beramji, was held at the Fire Temple, for prayers for the Queen's soul. After the usual ceremony, according to ritual, a special prayer was offered, in which all joined with fervour and earnest solemnity.

VIRAMGUAM.

An open air meeting of all communities was held on Friday to arrange for the funeral service. All shops and businesses were closed on Saturday, and the Hindoos gathered in very large numbers in Kashivishvanath temple and suitable chapters from "bhagvat puran" were read and explained. Special prayers and harikirtan were made for the welfare of the departed soul of her late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria. The Mahomedans also offered prayers for the same purpose in Jumma Mosque, under the direction of Mulek Adamiya Karimkhanji.

JUNAGAD.

In compliance with directions published by his Highness the Nawab Saheb in an extraordinary issue of Darbari Gazette on Friday and Saturday, all public offices and schools were closed, and on Saturday all business throughout the state was stopped out of respect to the memory of her late Imperial Majesty whose demise is deplored as a national calamity and personal loss. On Saturday morning a crier was sent round the whole of the capital, directing all communities to gather together and hold memorial service according to their repective tenets in their places of worship. Accordingly thousands of Mahomedans collected in the Jumma Masjid and offered special prayers for peace and rest to the departed Royal soul. The Jains met in their Derasarai and all other Hindus in the Hatkeswar temple and Gowamis Mandir. The special services ended at 6-15 p.m., 81 minute guns were fired, the last as the sun set, when the flag on the place and the Union Jaak on the guest house were droped.

KOLHAPUR.

February 2 was strictly observed here as a day of deep mourning. The Maharaja with his relations, Sardars, Feudatories and Officers offered prayers at his private temple of the Bhawani, in the new Palace, and invoked blessings on the soul of the dear departed Queen-Empress. 81 minute guns were fired, the last exactly at sunset. Alms and clothing were distributed among the poor. A few prisoners were released. All shops and offices were closed. Hindus Mahomedans, Jains, Christians and other communities offered prayers in their respective places of worship. A crowded and representative meeting of the citizens was held in the Rajaram College Hall where speeches extolling the manifold virtues of the Queen and expressing deep grief at her loss were made. It was also resolved to communicate the resolution through the Maharaja to His Majesty the King Emperor.

BROACH.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Veniial, C.I.E., destributed broad-cast printed notices calling the public to the Municipal Hall, which was draped in black, and where Queen Victoria's portrait was placed in a coffin with Royal emblems to pay a last tribute and to offer prayers. The people of all communities assembled. The Municipal and other public markets and shops were closed, and the city presented a melancholy appearance.

NASSIK.

The Hindu community of Nassik devoutly prayed at the Kalaram's temple, Panchavati, invoking Vishnu to give eternal peace to the soul of her Majesty Queen Empress of India.

AHMEDABAD.

The Parsi community assembled at their fire temple at Khan Bahadur Jahangir Vakil's invitation yesterday and offered prayers for her Majesty's soul. Four hundred Mahomedans had also gathered at the Jumma mujid for the same purpose.

SURAT.

The whole of Surat went into deep mourning on Saturday on account of the Empress's funeral. All communities held special prayer services, and all shops and places of business were closed in pursuance of handbills freely distributed under the signatures of the heads of the communities, Nagareth Sardar Davar Modeji and Sayad Zain. The Parsi community assembled in an enormous concourse on the requisition of their venerable head Davar Edulji Modi, at the principal Fire Temple. Appropriate remarks were made by the Davar, his son Mr. Kaikhosro and Dasturji Rustomji, expressing grief and staunch loyalty to the British Throne. A religious service for the peace of the soul of the late beloved Sovereign was then held, and at the call of the Davar the whole assembly rose up and with uplifted hands devoutly joined in the supplication. The meeting unanimously resolved that a telegram be sent by Sardar Davar through His Excellency the Governor to express the condolences of the Parsi community to the Imperial Family. Out of subscriptions collected by Mr. Barjorji Modi and others the Davar distributed sacred shirts to all poor Parsi priests and laity. Grain doles of a seer each were also distributed out of public subscriptions to the Hindu and Mahomedan poor in the caste and mahidharpura.

BILLIMORA.

All the shops, institutions and offices, including the Customs office were closed on Saturday at Billimoria for the demise of Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The schools we also closed on Friday.

GANDEVI.

Out of respect of the death of our beloved Queen, Empress Victoria, the Post Office, schools and other institutions were closed here on Saturday.

CHIKLEE (SURAT-DISTRICT.)

Saturday was observed here in mourning, the Mamlatdars' Kutcherry, school, post office and other institutions being closed for the day.

AGRA.

Memorial services were held in the St. George's Church, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Patrick's Church and the Havelock Chapel. Mr. W. H. Cobb, Collector, presided over a meeting held in the Town Hall, when sympathetic allusions were made to the dead Queen. All shops and other places of business were closed, signs of mourning were everywhere apparent.

BARODA.

In connection with the funeral of her late Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress his Highness the Maharajah Gaikwar directed that all public offices and schools throughout the State should be closed. Eighty-one minute guns, corresponding with the age of her late Majesty, were fired by the State Artillery, the last gun being fired and the flag dropped as the sun set. All the shops have been closed and deep mourning prevails.

AHMEDNAGAR.

A crowded meeting of about 3000 Mahomedans of of the Anjuman Islam, Ahmednagar, assembled in Juma Musgid to hold a funeral service. They also adopted an address of condolence in Urdu to be sent to his Majesty and Royal family through the Collector.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Grateful and grieving Bombay will meet on Monday, in the Town Hall, to record her profound sorrow at the death of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and my greatest grief is that my physical inability deprives me of the melancholy satisfaction of being present on the occasion. I venture, therefore, to give through the medium of your columns expression to what, I think, should be the manner in which the great Queen's regin should be commemorated in India. I have no doubt all the pathos of a truly sorrowing nation will be reproduced in speeches that will go home to the heart of every loyal subject in the Empire. I feel equally sure that if any event more than another required us to track down the instincts of mere platform oratory and follow up words by tangible acts, it is the occasion of a memorial meeting to the great and good Queen who is no more. Suggestions have been made as to the ways in which our feeling for the loss should find expression. Conscious as we all are of the beneficent object of the schemes proposed, it will be readily admitted that in a city like Bombay such works can in no sense be any record of a reign and life so far-reaching in its influences and so truly imperial in its manifestations. The depleted state of some of the charity funds in Bombay has long been a matter for concern with those who have at heart the welfare of the suffering, and none can deny the necessity of putting the several existing funds for this purpose on a surer working basis. The erection of a Women's Ward at St. George's Hospital, or the addition of a few thousand rupees to the sum recently collected for the Dufferin Fund by the benevolent exertions of Lady Northcote will no doubt supply a much needed want. But even at the best, its value is only local and temporary. It is far from embracing the commemorative significance of a reign—longest, greatest, and noblest that ancient or modern history records. Possessed of all the qualities that dignify the soul, a most tender mother, a devoted wife, a sympathetic Queen, and a most just, wise and able sovereign, the death of the Queen-Empress will always be universally regretted. No formal statues or monuments erected to her memory, no magnificent obsequies celebrated after her death, could make up for the loss of the great Lady whose memory is so enduringly templed in the heart of her subjects. The noblest works of brass and marble are nothing before the meaning of the universal hush and sorrow of all the civilized world at the present day.

But the close of a reign so illustrious, and fraught with such lasting good to the country and its people, does most imperatively call for a memorial record that should be a standing witness of the triumphs of the Victorian era. The present age is so busy in the manufacture of big events that great lives and good souls fade from the mind in the glamour of the near and the present. The memory Victoria the Good will always be a haunting presence to the present generation, but sooner or later with those that follow, it will have joined the procession of things that were. In this light, therefore, the usefulness of monuments as mentors to posterity nobody will dispute. The genius of ancient history recognised this, and modern times have not condemned it. Every student of history knows how the monumental inscriptions at Persepolis and in other parts of Persia kept alive the memory of the great deeds of Cyrus and Xerxes. The monuments erected to the memory of Miltiades after Marathon by the Greeks, the column erected by the Romans to the Emperor Trajan, spoke their deeds to posterity more eloquently than volumes of history. The Rock-temples of Egypt, the cave temples of Asoka, the Kutab Minar at Delhi, the Taj Mahal at Agra, and the monuments of the Bahmini Kings at Bijapur are examples nearer home. Asoka's empire stretched from sea to sea, but no history of his reign exists, except what could be gathered from the edicts or tae record of his reign and religion engraved upon the rocks of the hill-forts of Girnar and Junagadh.

That the Indian people are peculiarly fitted to be impressed by such memorial works is witnessed by the fact that these places have become the nucleus of actual religious and quasi-religious cults. One has only to glance through any tourist's guide to Europe to see how civilization has recognised monuments and triumphal arches as a factor in the development of man. Where history is a sealed page to the teeming masses in India, some such structure alone could adequately tell the moral of Victoria's reign to posterity in India when the six decades of her rule were but one long story of steady progress and reform. When she ascended the throne, India was yet a huge item in the assets of the East India Company, and two more decades were to run before the Mutiny made the Queen step in and make India a jewel in the crown of her Empire. We have it to history to take note of the political and beneficent effects of her rule in this land of ours. Suffice it to say, it has given a new conscience to India and its peoples, and to the name of England attached a significance more than merely geographical. The Viceroy only too truely observed yesterday at the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council that at every hearthstone of the Empire was the feeling not merely that a great monarch was dead, but that a bright and beautiful ray had been extinguished. We are veritably a nation in mourning, and nothing short of a national monument should be erected to her memory. Can any more telling and appropriate tribute to the wise and noble Sovereign be imagined than a memorial arch in Bombay emblematic of her great and glorious reign erected in the most prominent part of our city, with allegorical representations of her unsurpassed virtues as Queen and woman, and of the triumphs of her reign in peace, security, and civilisation? Such a structure will without doubt, require a large amount of money. But Bombay, with its proverbial instinct for good works and its many rich inhabitants, not to speak of the large heated Princes in the Presidency should find no difficulty in collecting the required subscriptions to make the idea a success. The monuments I have referred to above are more or less the work of the very sovereigns whose deeds they celebrate. But a memorial arch in Bombay erected by a spontaneous subscription from the people will be the best tribute of the affection and gratitude of India to Victoria the Good.

DOSABHAI FRAMJEE.

Pedder Road, February 2.

THE mortality returns continue to show a marked improvement in the public health. In the Lahore district the death rate has fallen from well over 100 per 1,000 of population to 63, the normal death rate for this time of the year being 36.

THE death is reported of Munshi Ijaz Nabi, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner and late District Judge of Gurdaspur. The deceased gentleman, who attained the degree of Proficiency of Arts Punjab University, was one of the earliest of the successful candidates for the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner by competitive examination.

At the Behar Indigo Planters Association Annual Meeting, held at Muzaffarpur yesterday, a suggestion was adopted for holding a monster public meeting in Calcutta on the 13th February, which should be thoroughly representative of the indigo industry, and should amalgamate the improvements indicated by the and Planters' Syndicate Association. A committee is being formed to arrange, if possible, about the latter.

THE following Public Works postings have been ordered:—Mr. W. R. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further others ; Babu Karuna Kumar Dutta, Passed Student, Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Apprentice Engineer and posted to Bengal ; Mr. D. H. Coblaw, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 14th January.

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EDMUND BURKE ON THE DREYFUS TRAGEDY.

THE tragedy of Dreyfus was not, it might seem, a thing of yesterday ; the first scene was played in the seething days of the Revolution, and the curtain has not yet fallen on the final act. If you would understand the underlying conditions of the France of to-day you have only to read Burke's magnificent oration on the Mistakes, Methods, and Crimes of the French Revolution, in the Library of Famous Literature. It is still as Burke described it. France has not corrected her mistakes nor done penance for her crimes. Burke might well have been drawing the moral of the Dreyfus case when he described the unspeakable principles of the new "egalite." The weakness of France to-day is the weakness of more than a century, and lies precisely where Burke put his finger in his terrible indictment.

BIRRELL AND "BIRRELLING."

IT is given to few men to see their names added to a language. But "Birrelling" will find a place in the dictionaries of the next century. Mr. Augustine Birrell is a past master of the literary causerie, the bright, chatty, humorous article on literary topics which now forms a staple dish in the journalistic bill of fare. He is one of the small and honoured band of writers whose critical articles are not "caviare to the general," and yet are full of genuine literary value. He has given new life to the dry bones of letters, and many owe to him their first acquaintance with the great masters of literature. As a matter, of course, two of Mr. Birrell's most delightful Essays are in The Library of Famous Literature.

JOHN MILTON ON LIBERTY.

"As good almost kill a man as kill a good book ; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image ; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were, in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth ; but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." So wrote John Milton in his "Areopagitica," a most remarkable book with a forbidding name. It is odd to think now that it is only two centuries since men had to fight for the liberty to talk, and write, and print ; and to read Milton's stirring prose now sends the blood bounding almost as much nowadays as it must have in the days when the great poet lived. Still, very few people ever read Milton's prose, so that the fine passages contained in The Library of Famous Literature will come as a novelty to most readers.

BENVENUTO CELLINI, THE INCARNATION OF THE RENAISSANCE.

Here and there in the pages of history we come across a single figure which seems to sum up the whole Spirit of the Time. Such is Cellini, goldsmith, sculptor, and man of adventures, in the days when Italy shone as the light of the world. His autobiography stands with Rousseau's "Confessions" and Boswell's "Johnson" among the most intense and human documents of the world's literature. All the magnificence and abomination of Italy under the Medicis is gathered into its pages. Cellini's life was compact of marvellous things, for he was a man of extraordinary strength and versatility, and as ready with dagger and sword as with goldsmith's tools. The story of his early days, contained in The Library of Famous Literature, will introduce many new readers to a unique and wonderful book.

GEORGE BRANDES ON NIHILISM.

George Brandes, the great Danish critic, is a man of both international reputation and international sympathies. His recently published book on Shakespeare is a work of remarkable learning and insight. His "Impressions of Russia," however, deserves a wider popularity. It is written from the inside, and gives a detailed and vivid picture of the life and manners of a country of which Englishmen know little and understand less. His description of the Nihilist circles in Russia, in The Library of Famous Literature, opens up the secrets that underlie the whole struggle of the intelligent people of Russia, by exposing the tyranny of the family system, and the utter and degrading ignorance of the lower classes. A proper understanding of Russia and its people is necessary for a proper appreciation of the history of our own time, and nowhere may we make so good a beginning as through these graphic and powerful pages in The Library.

RICHES OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

NOW that the United States of America has come to occupy a place in the forefront of World Powers, the works of her literary men will be more widely read than ever by Englishmen and Europeans. The Editors were wise to include in the Library a generous representation of American literature, the bulk of which will be new to English readers. Lowell is represented by his famous "Biglow Papers" (among other selections), Dr. Holmes by his "Wonderful One-Hoss Shay." "The Last Leaf" and his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and a curiosity of literature which few English readers know is the "Declaration of Independence," one of the most literary of political documents as well as one which will ever be celebrated in history. We find here, too, Washington's Farewell Address, and Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, Bret Harte is represented by perhaps his greatest Californian story "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" and by his inimitable "Heathen Chinee." Former Ambassador Hay's "Jio Bludso" is another gem from overseas, while there are many more most readable examples of the best of Yankee writers.

BISMARCK, THE MAN OF IRON, TO HIS WIFE.

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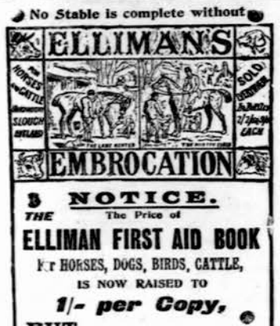

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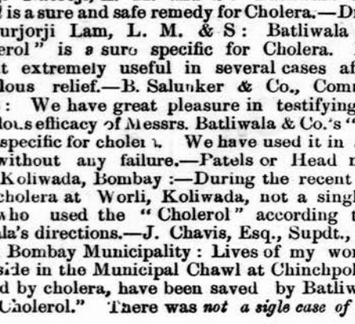

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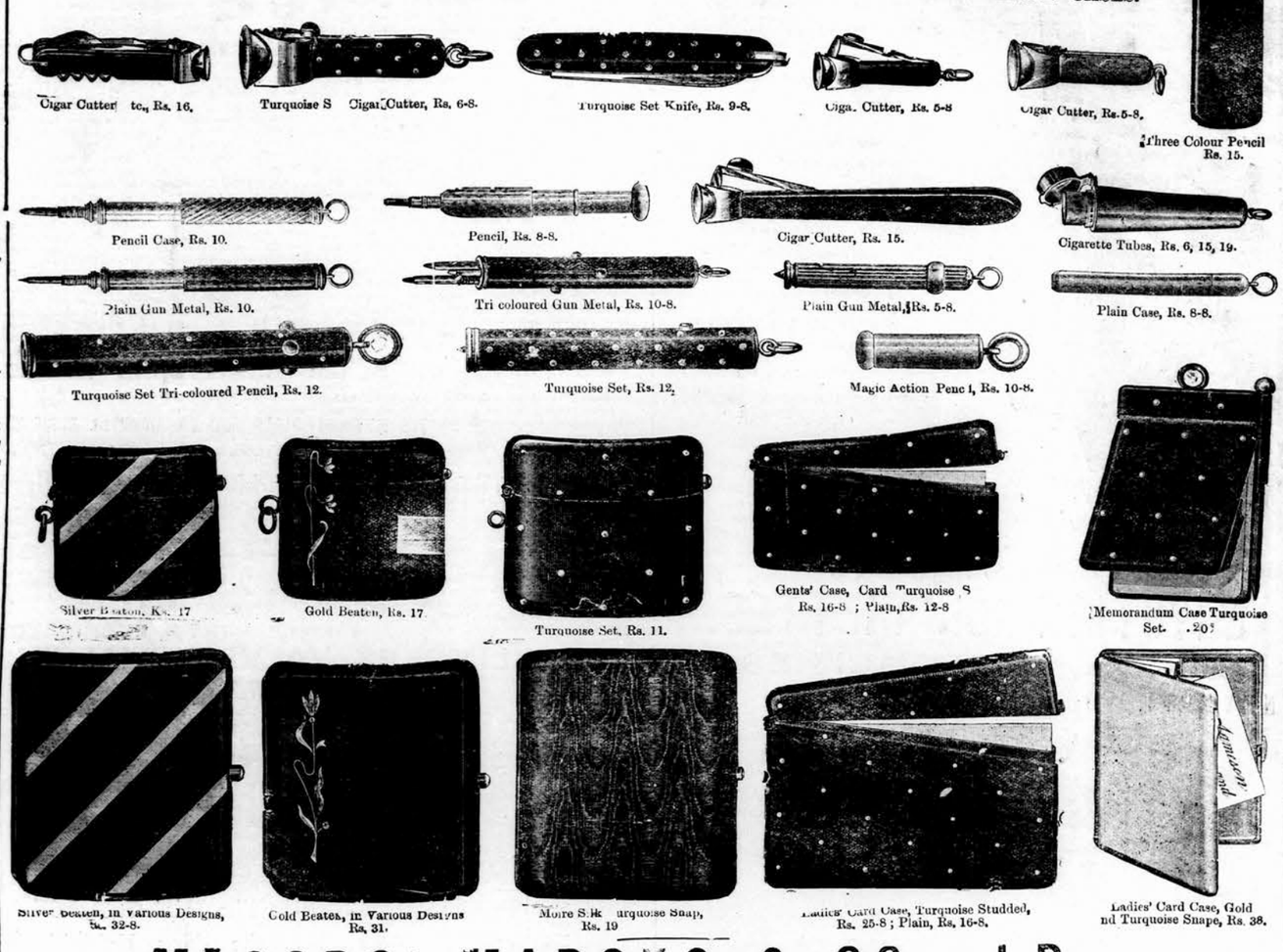
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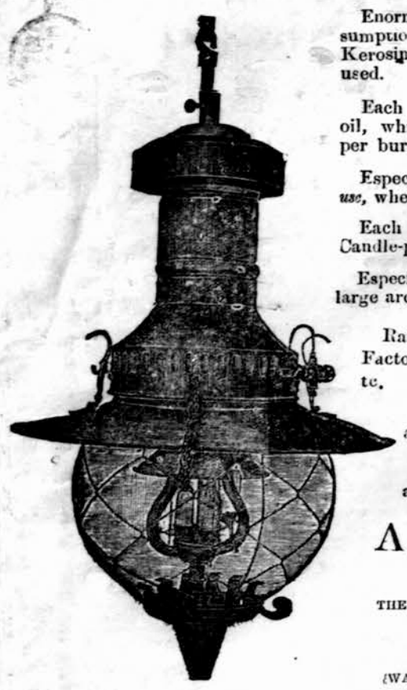

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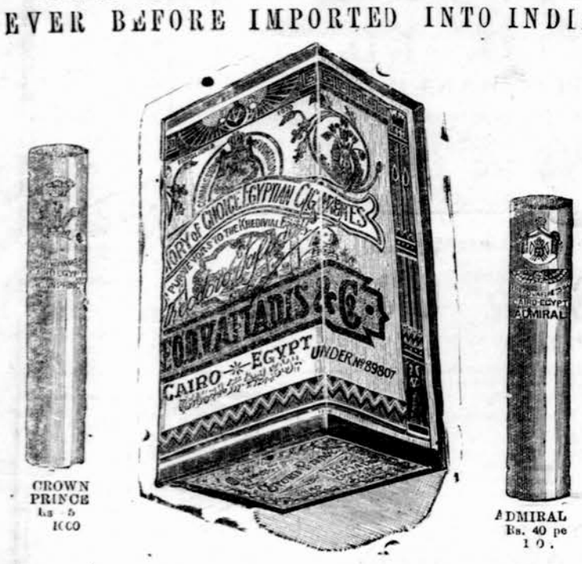

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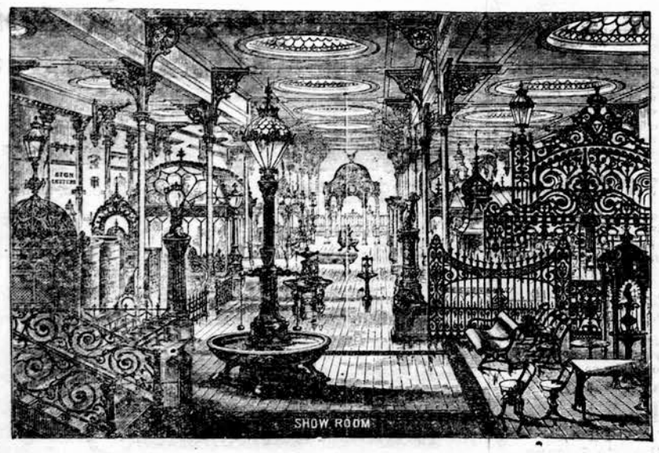

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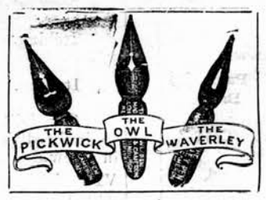

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